The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877-TWELVE PAGES.

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A first-class instrument at a moderate price.

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200 Rooms, with board, \$2.00 per day.

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We are authorized by Messrs.

DUNLAP & CO.

the public a reduction in the price of

their Dress Silk Hats, at the same

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A first-class three-story basement brick house to a groot tenant, located in one of the best parts of the clay, on Twonys-first-sis, between Wabash and Michigan-ara. Also, on same lot, in rear, a large brick dable: luquire of LAZ SILVHIMAN.

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and and third floors of 229 and 231 st. dimensions 36x136—from May 1. HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON.

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fresh, flowery odor,

h 21, 8 p.m., George

m 508 Carroll-av.

t 2 p. m., from 1263

s.m., of hemorrhage beter, aged 26 years, ock p.m., Saturday, 94 Prairie-av. Car-

Marion, Ind., papers

wife of John Malony,

at his residence.

Facesier, aged 5

lphia papers please

rd Remedies.

eedy cure is effected.

H. Schenck, of Philoces in the treatment

it is composed mixes ing. It assists the di-bite a healthy condi-e Pulmonic Syrup will heal, and the patient at to prevent fresh cold, chenck, either person-phia, every Monday, yall druggists through-

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VING, March 23, at

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nt limit or reserve

ad Furniture,

T. (Up Stairs),

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t 9:30 o'clock.

d Forks,

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niture Sale,

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24, at 10 O'Clock,

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TION,

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POPULAR PRICES, New Styles, Large Assortment. MR. T. B. McPARLAND (late McParland & crinton) would be pleased to see his numerous riends at above number. FINANCIAL

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Pays interest on Savings Deposits at 5 per cent under the rules. Coupon investment certificates in sums of \$100 and multiples at 6 per cent semi-annually. First-Mortgage Bonds yielding 8 per cent. STREET RAILWAY STOCKS, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, COMMERCIAL PAPER,

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By 10SIAH H. REED, Wo. 20 Names St., N. Y., h amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO ROPERTY, at BAST BATE. Applications received and promptly attended to H. A. HUELBUT, 75 Randolph-st. OANS. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st

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Loans on Real Estate BAIRD & BRADLEY,

7 PER CENT. **Real Estate Mortgage Loans** it Lowest Market Rates on Choice Inside Property

FINANCIAL. in Exchange benefit and sold. City and County and Youthers bought or money advanced or first discounted and meny loaned on north of warehouse receipts. LAZAR 75 silvent lack Chamber of Commerce, Chinase. BALLETATE .

Aldine Square longer for sale or sent. Apply to U. P. Smith, at loom 23 Portland, between 12 and 1 o'clock p. m., and at No. 17 Aldine-square after 3 o'clock p. m. Lake Forest For Sale

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LAMP GOODS, GLASSWARE, AND FRUIT JARS. BLUE GLASS CHIMNEYS. Agents the Steam Tempered Chimneys. 33 and 35 Wabash-av., Chicago.

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CARRIAGE & HEAVY HARDWARE.

IRON, STEEL,

Carriage Hardware, Wagon Hardware, Machinists' Hardware, Wagon and Carriage Wood Work.

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GUNS, PISTOLS, and FISHING TACKLE Agent for Sharp's, Remington's, and Parker's Fir Arms, and the ORIENTAL GUNPOWDER. On Fish ing Takele, as well as Guns, Rities, Pistois, Ammuni-tion and Culture, and pricons are as low as the lowest. THE LAST OF LEE.

Execution of the Law's Stern Vengeance After Twenty Years.

John D. Lee Revisits the Horrid Glimpses of Mountain Meadow; WHOLESALE EWELERS.

And Dies a Felon's Death upon the Scene of That Fearful Butchery.

Preferring the Bullet to the Scaffold, His Wish Was Gratified.

The Doomed Man's Boast of a Calm and Clear Conscience.

His Only Regret the Parting with Sixty - four Children.

Confident of Going to Better Place Than Utah.

Full Statement Detailing the Work of the "Angels of Death."

Brigham's Disciples Piously Looked upon It as Blood-Atonement.

Wholesale Paper Dealers, Fine Writing, Flat, and Folded Papers, invelopes, Cards, and Card Boards. Ex-ress and Manilla Wrapping Papers, Straw

In Return for Which They Expected to Receive Celestial Reward.

After pausing for a short time he said to me, "Brother Lee, what do you think the brethren would do if a company of emigrants should come down through here making threats? Don't you think the brethren would do if a company of emigrants should come down through here making threats? Don't you think they certsinly would. This seemed to please him, and he agains said to me. "And you seally think the brethren would pitch into them?" I replied that they certsinly would. This seemed to please him, and he agains said to me. "And you seally think the brethren would pitch into them?" I replied that they certsinly would. This seemed to please him, and he agains said to me. "And you seally think the brethren would pitch into them?" I replied that they certsinly would. This seemed to please him, and he agains said to me. "And you seally that they certsinly would. This seemed to please him, and he agains said to hear." I replied that they certsinly would. This seemed to please him, and he agains said to hear. "And you seally that they certsinly would. This seemed to please him, and he agains said to hear." I replied that they certsinly would. This seemed to please him, and he agains said to hear. "I seemed to please him, and he agains said to hear." I seeming the said pitch him to hear." I spaked Issae [menning Haight to 'tend to it that emigrant companies to pass without molecution he answered me just as you do, and I expect the key swould pitch into them?" I spake a said pitch him to them? I s THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL

asserted his readiness to listen, Lee said: "I want to ask you a favor. I want you to furnish my three wives each a copy of the photograph (meaning the one being taken), a copy of the same to Rachel A., Sarah C., and Emma B." Mr. Howard responded for the artist: "He says he will do it, Mr. Lee." Lee repeated the names over again carefully, saying, "Please forward them—say you will."

LEE'S ERMARKS.

He then arose and said: I have but little to say this morning. Of course I feel that I am upon the brink of eternity, and the solemnities of eternity should rest upon my mind. At the present I have made out, or endeavored to do so, a manuscript and an abridged history of my life. This will be published. Sir, I have given my views and feelings with regard to all these things. I feel resigned to my fate. I feel as calm as a summer morning. I have done nothing adversely wrong. My conscience is clear before God and man, and I am ready to meet my Redeemer. This it is that places me upon this field. I am not an infidel. I have not denied God or His mercy. I am a strong believer in those things. The most I regret is

THE PARTING WITH MY PAMILT.

Many of them are unprotected, and will be left fatherless. When I speak of those little ones, they touch a tender chord within me. [Here Lee's voice faltered perceptibly.] I have done nothing designedly wrong in this affair. I used my utmost endeavors to save these people. I would have given worlds, were it at my command, to have avoided that calamity, but I could not. I am sacrificed to satisfy the feelings, and am used to gratify parties, but I am

time giving assurance that the high standard of quality which has given their productions a world-wide reputation will be rigidly ngs, and am used to gratify parties, but I

I have no fear of death. It has no terrors, and no particle of mercy have I asked from the Court, nor have I asked the officials to spare my life. I do not fear death. I shall flever go to a worse place than the one I am now in. I have said it to my family and I will say it to-day, that the Government of the United States sacrifices their best friend, and that is saying a great deal,

the Government of the United States sacrifices their best friend, and that is saying a great deal, but it is true.

I am a true believer in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. I do not believe everything that is now practiced and taught by Brigham Young. I do not agree with him. I believe he is leading people astray, but I believe in the Gospel as taught in its purity by Joseph Smith in former days. I have my reasons for saying this. I used to make this man's will my pleasure, and did so for thirty years. See how sed what I have come to this day.

I HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED
in a cowardly, dastardly manner. There are thousands of people in the Church honorable, good-hearted, that I cherish in my heart. I regret to leave my family. They are near and dear to me. These are things to arouse my sympathy. I declare I did nothing designedly wrong in this unfortunate affair. I did everything in my power to save all the emigrants, but I am the one that must suffer. Having said this I feel resigned. I ask the Lord my God to extend His mercy to me, and receive my spirit. My labors are done here.

INSTANT DEATH.

After the speech Parson Stokes (Methodist) made a prayer, commending the soul of the condenneed man to God.

Immediately after this a handkerchief was placed over Lee's eyes. He raised his hands, placed them on top of his head, sitting firm.

Nelson giving the word to fire, and exactly at 11 o'clock five guns were fired, penetrating the body in the region of the heart, and Lee fell squarely back spon his coffin, dead. His death was instantaneous.

The body was placed in the coffin, and the

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEE'S CONFESSION.

of Lee's was there. The best order prevalled, and all pronounced the execution a success. Lee's last words to Nelson were: "Aim at my heart." LEE'S CONFESSION.

a HOMERICA RECITAL

Salt Lake City, March 23.—The following is the correct copy of the confession of John D. Lee, carefully compared with the original penned by Lee since his account trial and since his sentence to death. It was written by him without aid or advice, and is now given without alteration or erasure. Where any interpolation is made, it is distinctly marked. The document was received under close seal from United States District-Attorney Howard, who had received it from John D. Lee himself, then in the Penitentiary at Salt Lake City in February, 1877, and is certified by Mr. Howard as the statement written by Lee. Mr. Howard has hitherto withheld it from publication, but now that the prisoner has not escaped the penalty of the law, permits it to be given to the public, as justice cannot now be defeated by its publication:

From the 1st to the 19th of Sentember, 1807, a measurger came to me. His pame was Saut Wood. He told me that a Fresident Isase C, Haight wanted me to be at Cedar City that evening without fail. This was Saturday. He told me that a large company of emigrants had gone forth. I then lived at Harmony, twenty miles south of Cedar City. I obeyed the summons. President Haight met me. It was near sundown. We spent the night in an open house on some blankets, where we talked most all night. He told me that a company of emigrants had passed through some two days before, threatening the Mornous with destruction, and that one of them had said be had.

JIBLEAD TO KILL OLD SCE SMITH and his brother Hyram, that other members of the company of emigrants had helped drive the Mormons out of Miscourt. The others said they had come to kelp Johnson's army clean the Mormons out of Utah; that they had the halters result to ham gold Brigham and Heber, and would have them strang up before the snow blew; that one of the emigrants called one of his ozen (a pair of stags) "Brig" and the other "Heber," and that everal of the emigrants had need all kinds of threats and profanity. John M. Highee, City Marshall had informed them that it was a breach of the city ordinance to use profane language, whereupon one of them replied he did not care a damn for Mormon laws or the Mormons either; that they had fought their way through Indiana and would do it through damned Mormons, and if their God, Old Brigham, and his pricests would not sell their provisions, by God they would take what they wanted anyway. They could get it; that, thus raging, one of them let loose his long whip and killed two chickens, please don't kill them. I am a poor widow. That they ordered har to shut up or they would blow her tammed brains out. etc.; that they had been raising trouble with all the settlements and judians on their way; that we were threatened on the north by Johnson's army; that now our safety depended on PROMPT AND IMMEDIATS AOTION;
I had company to the lindin

CELESTIAL REWARD.

cfiling to put up with a less reward if
excused." "How can you do this
ding innocent blood?" Here I got anthat the Lord held that crime against them, hen Israel wared strong, the Lord command-hin to slay the whole pation, men. women, idren. "Have not these people done worse ist to us? liave they not threatened order our leaders and Prophet, and ey not boasted of the murdering of and prophets, losenh and Hyram? Now takedding "innocast blood." They said tood, liberal, free-hearted man, but 100 is sympathy would be

THE SPIRIT OF GOD,
I knew better what was right than they did.
I knew better what was right than they did.
I knew better what was right than they did.
I then wanted to know my feelings. I replied.
I have already expressed them." Every eye was
In the as I panied, but said I, 'You can do as
I please. I will not oppose you any longer."
I will you heep a close mouth? was the question.
Will try, was my aswer. I will here say that
I car or offending Brigham Young and George
Smith had saved my life. I was near being
Heed-atoned." in Parowan; under J. C. L.
Iffi. in 1854, but of this I have spoken in my
obliggraphy. Smith. in 1854, but of this I have spoken in my intolography.

Saturiasy morning all was ready, and every man issigned to his post of duty during the hight, or after I pat before daylight. Johnson and Shurtz ministed their Indians the better to deceive the smigranuls. About 11 o'clock a. m. the troops ander Maj. Lintbee took their position on the cond. The white flag was still kept up in the sorral. Highest called William Bateman out of the was met half way with another white flag from the migrants' camp. They had a talk. The emigrant was told we had come to rescue them if they would rust us. Both men with flags returned to their espective places and reported, and were to meet again and bring word. Highest called me out to go and inform them the conditions, and, if accepted, Dan McFariand, brother to John McFariand, the naver, who acted as aid-de-camp, would bring suck word, and then two wagons would be sent for the frearms, children, clothing, etc. I opeyed, and

on the ground in the corral near where some young men were engaged in paying their list respects to some porsons who had just died of a wound. A arge fleshy old lady came to me twice and talked while I sat there. She related their troubles; said hat seven of their number were killed, and forty-ine wounded on the first attack; that several bad led since. She sked me if I was an Indian Agent. said, "In one sense I am," as the Government id appointed me farmer to the Indians. I told it this

heard afterwards that the same question was asked and answered in the same manner by Mc-fariand, who had been sent by Highe to the corral to hurry me up for fear that the Indians would some back, and be upon them. When all was easy Samuer McMardy, Counselor to Bishop P. K. Smith (Klinzen Smith) drove out on the lead.

THE FIRING WAS SIMULTANEOUS in front below the crotch. McMitter Lee, you are excited. Take the was near killing me. Look where cointing to the place in his pants. ent I heard the scream of a child and saw an Indian have a little boy

hroat. I sprang for the Indian with my revolve-hroat. I sprang for the Indian with my revolve-n hand, and shouted to the top of my volce, "Arick, coma cot tas socet" (Stop, you fool). The child was terror-stricken; his chin was bleed-ing. I supposed it was a cut of the knife, but af-terwards learned it was done by the wagon-box as the Indian yanked the boy down by the hair of the

other Indian

by the hair. I rescued her. As soon as I could speak, I told the Indians they must not hurt children; that I would die before they should be hurt; that we would buy the children of them. Before this time the Indians had rushed up around the wagon in quest of blood, and dispatched the two runaway wounded men.

In justice to my statement, I would say that if my shooter had not previously exploded I would have had a hand in disputching the five wounded, ihad lost control of myself, and scarce knew what i was about. I saw an Indian who was pursuing a little girl who was feeting. He caught her about

have had a hand in dispatching the five wounded. I had lost control of myself, and scarce knew what I was about. I saw an Indian who was pursuing a little girl who was fleeing. He caught her about 100 feet from the wagon, and

PLUNGHD HIS KNIFE THROUGH HER. I said to ReMurdy he had better drive the children to Hamblin's ranch and give them some nonriehment, while I would go down and get my horse at the camp. Passing along the road, I saw the dead strung along a distance of about half a mile. The women and children were killed by the Indians. I saw Shurtz with the Indians, and no other white san with them. When I came to the men they as about a rod apart. Here I came up with Higner, Bishop Smith, and the rest of the company. As I came up, Higbee said to me, "Let us search hese persons for valuables," and asked me to assist him. Gave me a hat to hold. Several men were already engaged in searching the bodies. I replied I was unwell, and wanted to get upon my lorse, and go to the ranche and nurse myself. My equest was granted. Reaching Hamblin's ranche, lening heartsick and worn out, I lay down on my haddle-blanket and elept, and knew but little of vhat passed during the night. About daybreak in the morning I heard some very

ANGRY WORDS FARS BETWERN THEM, rhich drew my attention. Dame said he would ave to report the destruction of the emigrant amp and company. Haight said, "How? As an adian massacre?" Dame said he id not know so real about that. This reply seemed to irritate laight, who spoke quite loudly, saying, "How he hell can you report it any other way without applicating yourself?" At this Dame lowered his olce almost se a winger. I could not understand that the said, and the conversation stopped. I got

revenged on you if I have to meet you in From this place we rode to the wagons. We found them stripped of their covers and every particle of clothing. Even feather-beds had been ripped open, and their contents turned out upon the ground looking for plunder. I crossed the mountains by the Indian trait, taking my little indian boy with me on my horse. The gathering up of property and cattle was left in charge of Bishop P. K. Smith.

of property and cattle was left in charge of Bishop P. K. Smith.

THE TESTIMONY OF SMITH in regard to property and disposition of it was very nearly correct.

I must not forget to state that after the attack a measurement by the name of James Haslett was sent with a dispatch to President Brigham Young asking his advice about interfering with the coinpany, but he did not return on time. This I had no knowledge of until the massacre was committed. Some two weeks after the deed was done issae C. Haight sent me to report to Gov. Young in person. I asked him why he did not send a written report. He replied that I could tell him more satisfactorily than be could wfite, and I could stand up and shoulder as much of the responsibility as I could conveniently; that it would be a feather in my cap some day, and that I would get celestial salvation; but that the man who shrank from it now would go to hell. I went and did as I was commanded. Brigham asked me if I seac C. Haight had written a letter to him. I replied not by me, but I said he wished me to report is person. "All right," said Brigham; "were you an eye-witness?" "To the most, of it," was my reply. Then I proceeded and gave him a full history of all except that of my opposition; that I left out entirely. I told him of the killing of the women and children, and betraying of the company. That I told him I was opposed to, but I did not tell him to what extent I was opposed to it, only that I was opposed to the two differ from leage. (Hairtht).

tent I was opposed to it, only that I was opposed to "SHEDDING INNOCENT BLOOD.

"Why," said he, "you differ from I saac (Haight), for he said there was not a drop of innocent blood in the whole company." When I was through he said it was awful; that he cared nothing about the men, but the women and children was what troubled him. I said, "President Young, you should either release the men from their obligation or sustain them when they do what they have entered into the most sacred obligation to do. "He replied: "I will think over the matter, and make it the subject of prayer, and you may come back in the morning and see me." I did so. He said: "John, I feel first-rate. I saked the Lord if it was all right for that deed to be done to take away the vision of the deed from my mind, and the Lord did so, and I feel first-rate. It is all right. The only fear I have is of traitors." He tola me

XEVER TO LISP IT

to any mortal being, not even to Brother Heber. President Young has always treated me with the friendship of a father since, and has seaded several women to me since, and has made my home his home when in that part of the Territory, until danger has threatened him.

This is a true statement according to the best of my recollection. (Signed)

Jonn J, Leg.

home when in that part of the levinory, and danger has threatened him.

This is a true statement according to the best of my recollection. (Signed) JOHN D. LES.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

This statement I have made for publication after my death, and have agreed with a friend to have the same, with many facts pertaining to other matters connected with the crimes of the Mormon people under the leadership of the preiathood from the period before the butchery of Nauvoo to the present time, published for the benefit of my family, and that the world may know

benefit of my family, and that the world may know THE BLACK DEEDS
that have marked the way of the Saints from the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints to the period when a weak and too phiable tool lays down his to face the executioners' guns for deeds of which he is not more guilty than others who to day are wearing the garments of the priesthood and living upon the tithing of a defuded and priest-ndden people.

My autobiography, if published, will open the eyes of the world to

eyes of the world to

THE MONSTROUS DEEDS

of the leaders of the Moromo people, and will also
place in the hands of the attorney for the Government the particulars of some of the most bloodcurding crimes that have been committed in Utah,
which, if properly followed up, will bring many
down from their high place in the church to face
offended justice upon the gallows.

CASUALTIES. A TRESTLE HORROR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 23.—A bad accient occurred on the line of the Indianapolis & incennes Railroad four miles east of Worthington at noon to-day. The accommodation and freight train was thrown from the track on a freight train was thrown from the track on a twenty-foot treatle by a broken rail, and two freight-cars and a caboose were plunged into the chasm beneath. The caboose was filled with passengers, but no one was killed outright. Several were so badly injured, however, that they are not expected to live, and one, Henry Padgett, of Freedom, has already died. The Railroad Company did all that was in their power for the comfort and alleviation of the injured passengers, who were, within an hour of the time of the accident, conveyed by special trains to Spencer, where the best medical and surgical attendance was procured.

surgical attendance was procured.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—A local freight train of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Road, carrying passengers in the caboose car, was thrown from the track as it was approaching a trestic-bridge, four miles east of Worthington, Ind., about noon to-day. The train passed over the bridge, ste except the last two cars and caboose, which went down, injuring passengers and crew as follows: Daniel Garret, Martinsville, Ind., in the breast; John B. Stumph, Indianapolis, arm broken; James Hamilton, Morgantown, Ind., internally; Mrs. James Hamilton, Morgantown, Ind., internally; Henry Padgett, Freedom, Ind., since died; C. L. Irwin, Indianapolis, back and leg; C. M. Sponcer, Indianapolis, arm fractured; H. C. Harris, Boswell, slightly; E. S. Ormsbee, Sandburn, Ind., slightly; R. S. Kingsley, conductor, slightly; D. Buck, brakeman, alightly.

alightly.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 23.—The latest from Spencer reports that all the wounded in the accident on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad are doing well, and that no further deaths are apprehended.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.. March 28.—Parker Brothers, Iumber dealers, Bloomington, received a telegram to-day from Canton, Ky., stating that their brother Frank had been instantia killed. their brother Frank had been instantly that place by being run over by a locor

DROWNED.
CINCINNATI, O., March 23.—The Con Cambridge, O., special says a skiff containing four ladies and three men was capsized in the creek near that place yesterday, and two of the men, named Theaken and Bonneli, were drowned.

EXPLOSION.

Boston, March 23.—The still of the Boston
Dyewood and Chemical Company, at East Boston, exploded to day, badly scalding four men,
two probably fatally. The building was demolished.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., March 24—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake Region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather will prevail, with temperature below freezing, northeast to northwest winds, and in the southern and eastern portions rising barometer; but in the northern and western portions falling barometer, and winds shifting to west and

FOREIGN. The Eastern Question Again Debated in the English Com-

Gladstone Makes a Long Historical Argument Against the Derby Policy.

mons.

A Proposition for Mediation Between England and Russia.

Austria Jealous of the Recently-Formed Alliance Between Italy and Bussia

Outline of the Recent Letter from Francis Joseph to the Pope.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE BASTERN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 23.—in the Commons this evening Prof. Fawcett moved that, in the opinion of the House, any promises of reform made by the Porte without guarantees will be fruitess, and that the Powers in the interest of the peace of Europe have a right to demand ade-quate securities for the better government of Turkey, and that the misrule which has brought such misery on Christian Turkey will continue such misery on Christian Turkey will continue unless the Powers obtain some such guarantees for improved administration as they agreed on at the Conference. Mr. Fawcett spoke in support of his proposition. After justifying his course in introducing the motion, he drew attention to the admirable declaration made by both Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby iffying his course in introducing the motion, he drew attention to the admirable declaration made by both Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby concerning Turkish misgoverument, and asked if they considered Turkey's promises of reform were futile without guarantee three months ago, what had since occurred to make them change their minds. If, after the loud talk and the expressed determination to bring the Bulgarian atrocity perpetrators to justice, the Government were now going to shrink back into inactivity, it would constitute not only a crisis in the Eastern quastion, but a crisis in the fastern of the control of the control

would inevitably suffer fearfully in the event of an outbreak.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor to the Exchequer, said the Government never departed from the policy of striving for a bettar Government for the Christians in Turkey, but he could not speak out in the midst of the delicate negotiation so thruly as he might at some future time. He had been struck by the injustice displayed towards Turkey during the debate. Turkey could not disarm or proceed with her reforms, nor could England ask her to disarm whilst a war cloud was lowering on her frontier.

Mr. Pawcett notified the House of his willingness to withdraw the motion, but Northcote refused assent.

An adjournment of the debate was moved by the Liberals and rejected—nava, 242; yeas, 71.

The Government finally agreed to an adjournment.

ment.

RINDEMPEST.

LONDON, March 23.—Another outbreak of the rinderpest has occurred at Hull.

BOAT-RACE.

Betting on the university boat-race, which takes place to-morrow, is even. The start will probably be at 8 o'clock, or earlier.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—The grand national steeple-chase was won by Austerlier: Congress

THE EAST. MONTENEGRO AND TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.-Montenegrin CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—Montenegrin delegates had interviews with Edhem Pashs, the Grand Vizier, and Safvet Pashs, the Foreign Minister, yesterday. The latter repeated the Porte's objections to Montenegro's demands, particularly the cession of Nicsics. The Montenegrins replied they could make no abatement from the last conditions, of which they

onsidered the cession of Nicsics the most im CRETE.
ATHENS, March 23.—The Cretans persist in a refusal to send a Deputy to the Parliament at Constantinople, because they possess special privileges. The Turkish inhabitants are, con-sequently, agitated, fearing insurrections.

COLDLY RECEIVED.

LONDON, March 23.—It is reported from Jassy

that the Russian army received the project for lemobilization very coldly.

demobilization very coldly.

SCHUTLER.

EDINBURG, March 23.—The London correspondent of the Scoteman says he regrets to hear that Mr. Eugene Schuyler, United States Consul-General at Constantinople, is in difficulty with the Washington Government in consequence of his published communications about Turkish outrages.

LONDON, March 24.—5 a. m.—It is anticipated that the Russian answer to the latest requirements of the British Cabinet will be received ness week.

ments of the British Cabinet will be received next week.

MORE MEDIATION.

The Post's correspondent at Berlin says it is stated that Russia proposes to invite the other Powers to mediate between herself and the British Cabinet on the question of disarmament. It is said that Austria supports England in her demand for Russian disarmament. The impression prevails in Berlin that Russia will persist in her refusal to disarm.

London, March 24—5 a m.—A Times Berlin dispatch says it is hoped that the hitch in the peace negotiations will be aurmounted by Turkey declaring her readiness to begin disarming if Russia promises to follow suft immediately.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

If Russia promises to follow suft immediately.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

March 28.—Eighty-four
members of the Turkish Parliament have arrived, of whom forty-five are Moslems.

Vienna, March 24.—Private advices describe affairs in Constantinople as extremely critical. The Ulemas threaten to close all inosques.

It is reported from Odessa that if England rajects the protocol the Czar will immediately call out the entire forces of the Empire.

ROME. THE VATICAR.

ROME, March 23.—A circular to Bishops has been issued from the Vatican, counseling patience and abstention from provocation during the expected period of increased persecu-

During the past few days the Pope has been somewhat indisposed, but there has been no immediate cause for alarm. He was carried from his room to hold the Consistory of Tuesday, and received one Ambassador the day before. With this exception, all audiences have been suspended.

fore. With this exception, all audiences have been suspended.

It is stated that the Pope still entertains the idea of assembling the Vatican Council. He has had a new set of queries submitted to the Cardinals, so that they may decide if the delay in solving some of the questions which the previous Council left undetermined be not calculated to injure the Church. It is said that, if the Cardinals reply in the affirmative, the Council will reopen in November.

THE POPE.

ROME, March 23.—The health of the Pope is fairly satisfactory, but me has lost the use of his legs, and is carried about in a chair.

FRANCIS JOSEPH TO THE POPE.

VIENNA, March 23.—Upon Cardinal Anton-

this policy was maintained the Emperor promised the Pope the fullest support in case lady should attempt to alter the Papal Guarantees law, which law the Catholic Powers considered as the King of Halv's title to the possession of Borne, and when King Victor Emanuel and the Italian Minister had at the Vienna under the Italian Minister had at the Vienna interview in 1874 promised to retain unaltered.

LONDON, March 22.—A special from Rome says it is stated that another allocution is preparing for delivery at the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee in June. In the allocution the Pope will review the condition of the Church and Hely See with respect to all the nations of the world. One of the sacred congregations is now considering the question whether the Italian Senators who, in consequence of their religious sentiments, have never participated in the deliberations of the Senate since Rome became the capital may now do so in order to vote against the Clerical-Abuses bill.

THE ANTICIPATED PILGRIMAGES.

LONDON, March 24.—5 a. m.—The Times' correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the Vatican is in consultation with the Governments with which it has diplomatic relations to prevent plarimages expected on the occasion of the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee from giving rise to any direumstances which might create a misunderstanding with the Italian Government, and give Italy grounds to attribute a political character to the pilgrim movement.

APPROPRIATION FOR ARMS,

ROME, March 23.—The Deputies have sanctioned a grant of 15,000,000 lire for the purchase of small arms.

LOYAL GREETINGS.

BERLIN, March 23.—Some of the more advanced newspapers couple their loyal greetings with the wish that the Emperor may witness a speedy recovery of the nation from the melan-choly effects of the present commercial and financial crisis. It is unfortunately too true that the depression of trade has assumed seri-

that the depression of trade has assumed serious proportions.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

BERKLIN, March 23.—Great fill-feeling exists in Liberal circles concerning the vote fixing Lepsic as the seat of the Supreme Court of Germany. Bismarck is sharply denounced for mismanagement, and it is asserted that more decided interference on his part might have reversed the decision.

BERLIN, March 23.—The bill relative to legislation for Alsace-Lorraine, cupowering the Emperor to publish laws for those provinces after they have passed the Federal Council and the Alsace-Lorraine Committee, but without the previous assent of the Reichstag, was read in the Reichstag for the third time to-day.

WEST INDIES.

HATTL HAVAWA, March 23.—Advices from Hayti are to the 11th inst. Peace prevailed, but disturb-ances were feared. The opponents of President Caral are taking advantage of his humane dis-position and the liberal Constitution bestowed apon the country.

The coffee crop is short.

The coffee crop is short.

It is rumored that a rupture with France has taken place because of the refusal of the present Haytien Government to recognize the loan made in Paris by the Dominsuez Government.

It is reported that Government will again issue paper currency.

SAN DOMINGO.

Advices from Santo Domingo are up to the 10th. Peace is established in thenorthwest. It is suspected that the revolutionists were aided from Hayti. A correspondence ensued between the two Governments, and a rupture is feared. It appears that the Haytians are opposed to Bacz. Bacz had recommended the agitation of the annexation scheme.

The tobacco crop is only half of that of last year.

MEXICO.

MEXICO.

MEXICO, via Havana, March 18.—Several Generals, original Diaz Revolutionists, have resigned. The party is rapidly disintegrating, and the opposition fast consolidating. People talk of calling Lerdo back.

Congress met daily for a fortnight, but a Congress met daily for a fortnight, but a quorum was unobtainable. Cortina is in high favor with Diaz, who shields him.

There is much anarchy, and a new revolution will probably occur soon.

Landero is appointed Secretary of the Treasury; Mata, Minister at Washington; and Riva Palacko, Minister to Berlin.

It is reported that a number of the higher military dictator.

The renewal of diplomatic relations with France is occupying the attention of the Government.

AUSTRIA. PORTIFICATION OF TRENT.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Vienna says the last Austrian military budget includes an item for the fortification of Trent, which however, Parliament disallowed. A short time ago the Emperor informed the Finance Min ago the Emperor informed the Finance Minister that works must immediately be undertaken for reasons of State. During the last two months Trent has consequently been surrounded with six forts, and several others have been built near the frontier. These measures were undertaken in consequence of the supposition, which has since been confirmed, that an allience was projected between Italy and Russia, according to which the former would annex a considerable part of the Tyrol.

ABYSSINIA. on off

MUNDERED.

LONDON, March 23.—The Abyssinian Envoy has been found drowned near Massowah. It is believed he was murdered by the Egyptians.

FRANCE. LYONS, March 23.—The distress among the working classes is disappearing.

CANADIAN NEWS, Special Disputes to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, March 23.—The Parliamentary Committee on Emigration and Colonization met to-

mittee on Emigration and Condition, Emigration day. A letter from Mr. Donaldson, Emigration Agent for Ontario, was read, recommending that new settlers on free grant lands be assisted that new settlers on free grant lands be assisted until they were in a position to sustain themselves; also, that the Government should clear five acres and erect a log house on each farm, and charge \$200 for these improvements.

Green Bepools to The Pribuse.

QUEBRO, March 23.—Mr. Sewell, builder of the winter navigation steamer Northern Light, has received a letter from a committee of citizens of Emerson, Manitoba, asking his opinion as to the mavigation of Hudom's Bay. They have asked the Government to send the Northern Light to the bay next sammer.

**QUEBRO, March 23.—Mr. Langevin, member for Charlevoix in the Dominion Parliament, who was recently messated by the Supreme Court on the ground of undue interference of the clergy on his behalf, was to-day re-elected by a large majority over Mr. Tremblay.

Hallpax, March 23.—In the Assembly tonight a resolution of the Provincial Secretary that delegates be appointed to confer with delegates from New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Jahand on the union of the Provinces, was carried 20 to 13.

THE LOGGERS.

THE LOGGERS.

Apacial Dispatch to The Tribone.

East Sagnaw, Mich., March 33—Hundreds of men are coming out of the woods, and camps are breaking up. Most of the operators have filled their contracts, and the stock of logs calculated upon have reached the banks. From authentic sources the stock on the atreems in the Sagnaw District is as follows: Tittahawasee and tributaries, 300,000,000 feet; Ride River, 80,000,000 feet; Aurres River, 60,000,000 feet; Aurres River, 60,000,000 feet; Kawkawlin, 20,000,000 feet; Pine River, 60,000,000 feet; old logs in boom, 58,000,000 feet. Reports from other streams on this store show a product as follows: Austable River, 80,000,000 feet; Rluck River, 16,000,000 feet; Finat River, 30,000,000 feet; Cheboyran, 50,000,000 feet; Cheboyran, 50,000,000 feet; Cheboyran, 50,000,000 feet; Utago Lake, 38,000,000 feet. Total, 380,000,000 feet. With a reasonable water supply nearly all these will reach the mills.

ANEMOMETRICAL

ARLMUME INICAL
Special Disputes to The Pribute
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 28.—The third
State orstorical centest took place to-night at
the Grand Opera-House in the presence of a the Grand Opera-House in the presence of a large andlence. The Hon. W. W. Curry deliv-ered an address of welcome to the contestants, who, with the subjects of the orations, were as follows: L. Pence, Hanover College, "Foreign

CRIME.

NEW YORK, March 23.—George L. Whiting, head bookkeeper of the Brooklyn Bank, was arrested to-day, charged with having robbed the bank of \$160,000. In a value which he carried at the time was \$120,000, leaving \$40,000 un accounted for. The circumstances of the robbery are: Wednesday afternoon, after bank hours, Whiting was the robbery are: Wednesday afternoon, after bank hours, Whiting was correcting some clerical errors in company with another clerk, and remarked that he heard the officers intended reducing his salary, but he didn't propose to let them do it easily, adding that he would get a leverage on the bank and compel a compromise. Whiting remained after the other clerk, and having the combination, opened the safe and abstracted \$100,000 in negotiable bills and \$60,000 in greenbacks. Next morning the President found a note from Whiting saying that the bank must give him half the \$160,000 and satisfy him that he would not be prosecuted, and that, if they didn't do that, he would start off with the cash and burn up the bills that were in his possession; and further that, if it were necessary, he would burn up all the money rather than return it. The case was placed in the hands of detectives, and a personal put in the Hereid stating that the proposal was agreed to. Notwithstanding, no trace of Whiting could be got until this morning, when he was seen entering his residence, and, on making his cit, again, was a pressed and taken to poice headquarters. He refused to state the whereabouts of the remainder of the stolen money, when first questioned, but late this evening confessed that the missing \$40,000 was conceated in a closet in a room at the Van Dyke House, corner of Bayard street and the Bowery, New York, where the detectives found it. The money was counted at Brooklyn police headquarters and found to be correct. Hall, the teller, was supposed to be the only one who knew the combination of the lock of the safe, and he had the figures entered in a book, which Whiting one day asked to look at, when he quickly copied the combination and handed the book back. The prisoner was locked up to night.

Lazze—The Brooklyn bank officials have

handed the book back. The prisoner was locked up to-night.

LAZE,—The Brooklyn bank officials have counted the recovered money, and found it \$10,000 short. Whiting refused to say what was done with the deficiency. He finally stated that he had spent it; but being asked what for, replied that was his business. The officials doubt his story.

A MYSTERY.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

OMARA, Neb., March 23.—On Wednesday morning the police found a drunken man aleging in a hog-pen with a lot of hogs at the foot of Farnham street, and conveyed him to jail.

morning the police found a drunken man sleeping in a hog-pen with a lot of hogs at the foot of Farnham street, and conveyed him to jail. His eyes were blacked, and he had several bruises about his head. He was brought before the Police Court in the afternoon, gave the name of Vanderford, and said he came from Ft. Calhoun, 18 miles north of Omaha; was in the employ of Mrs. Ten, a hotel keeper, from whom he made several purchases in Omaha. He stated he had the night before been assaulted with a club near Powell's soap factory, by two unknown man, and frightened them off by yelling murder. Afterwards wandered around till he crawled into the nighten, a mile from the piace of the assault. He was discharged, and started to walk home. On Sixteenth street he fainted, and was taken into a house and cared for. Yesterday morning he was unconscious, and at it least night died. The police were informed of the circumstances, and are investigating the case, which is shrouded in mystery. No clew has been obtained to the murderers. A post mortem examination this afternoon revealed the fact that he had been struck twice, once over each eye, and that the shull had been fractured over the left eye. A Coroner's fuquest will be held Sunday. Deceased was aged about 60, and leaves three sons and four daugnters, all residing at Omaha.

KENTUCKY ITEMS.

KENTUCKY ITEMS. LOUISVILLE, KY., March 23.—A special to the Courier-Journal reports that the bodies of the two murdered men found five miles from Georgetown, Ky., were identified as employes at the Pound Gap Railroad. They had received at the Pound Gap Railroad. They had received their wages. One was an old man and the other a young man. It is supposed that the murderer passed through Georgetown on his way to Frankfort.

A special to the Courts Journal reports that James Robinson and and killed a negro named Henry Crittenden, in Midway. He pleads that the negro drew a pistol apon him about ten

another negro. SHOT DOWN AT HIS OWN DOOR. Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23.—Nick Crenshaw was shot and killed at his home, about six miles south of Independence, Mo., last evening by Henry Cathey. It appears that Crenshaw had been the cause of the separa-tion between Cathey and his wife about a year ago, and last night Cathey went to his house, called him to the door, and put a load of buck-shot into him, killing him almost instantly. Cathey surrendered to the authorities. THE CHICO OUTRAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Leading spirits of the Order of Usucasians, which is charged with the responsibility for the late Chico outrage, propose a convention of the officers of the Order, newspaper representatives, Col. Bee, and the Rev. Otis Gibson, to whom shall be submitted the constitution, manual, ritual, etc., of the Order, to prove whether there is anything in its objects or teachings calculated to excite violence against the Chinese.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY. LITTLE ROCE, Ark., March 28.—A dispatch to the Associated Press Agent from Fort Smith says that Sunday night four men, all drinking, entered the house of a widow in Sabstanas County and remained all night, subjecting the unprotected woman to brutal outrages. The woman died next day, She leaves four chil-dren.

ANOTHER "TIMES" LIBEL SUIT.

Special Disposes to The Tribuna.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 23.—The following precipe was to-day sent from this city by Lawer Kirton to the Clerk of the Cook County yer Kirton to the Clerk of the Cook County Court:
State of Hilnois, County of Cook, in the Superior Court. May term, A. D., 1877, Henry A. Ressler vs. Wilbur F. Storey, case for liber damages \$25,000. The Clerk of said court will please issue summons in the above cause directed to the proper officer to execute damages, and returnable as above. By D. M. Kirton, plaintiff's attorney.

From the above it will be seen that suit, is about to be commenced against, Wilbur F. Storey to recover \$25,000 damages for having accused Ressler of stealing \$700 from his employer. The case really grows out of the Early seands, as it is and Wilkie published the libel-ous article at the instigation of his friend Patrick Flyzit, who is in some way mixed up in the affair.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Arrived, steamship Oder, from Bremen.
PHILADRIPHIA, March 23.—Arrived, steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.
LONDON, March 23.—Steamship Quebec, from Philadelphia, and Alexandria and Wisconsin, from New York, have arrived out.
HULL, March 23.—Steamship Colombo, from New York, has arrived.

RELIGIOUS,

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Stoux Orre, is., March 88.—Therevival specing here, conducted by the Reva. Graves and Leland, confinue to attract large numbers day and night. The revivalists have concluded to remain three days longer than first announced, and will not leave till Monday part. So far, over 100 conversions are the result of their labors.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE BAILBOADS.

PLEADING FOR PEACE.
Robert Harris, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Mr. Marvin Hughitt, General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern; and Hugh Riddle, Vice-Fresident of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, are at present in New York. They went there Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, are at present in New York. They went there to consult with Mr. Jay Gould and other autocrats of the Union Pacific in regard to the recent changes in the Directories of these roads, and to see whether a disruption of the lows pool and a general warfare among these lines cannot be averted. It is the prevailing opinion that the conference will amount to nothing, as shore who know Jay Gould say that he is determined to force the Chicago, Barlington & Quincy Raifroad, and the Wiscobsin River Bailroad, in Medraska, to shaded their hostillity to the Union Pacific. Mr. Harris argues that the Chicago, Barlington & Quincy has nothing to do with the difficulty between the Union Pacific and the Missouri River Raifroad in Nebraska, and should not be held responsible for the latter's Goings. It is also argued that a bursting of the lows pool and the consequent competition will burt the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. But Jay Gould, it is reported, turns a leaf car to all these arguments, and is bound to make war on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy if Messrs. Per in a nod Forbes, who are the leading officials and stockholders of the Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, continue to hold leading positions with the last-named road. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this road will be held in this city, as already stated, nert. Wednesday, when the lead will undo beedly take more definite abage. It is known that Jay Gould has lately parchased some of the stock of this road, but it is doubtful whether he has wecceded in getting a hold of enough to prevent the rediction of Messrs. Perkins and Forbes to the directory.

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

The General Freight Agents of the railroads leading east from this city will soon hold a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to discuss the advisability of continuing the live stock pool under the present agreement. This agreement provides that the live stock traffic shall be proportionately divided among the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Baltimore & Ohlo Railroads. This is done by compelling the shippers to give each road so much of their shipments. The chippers do not like this arrangement at all, and have been kicking against it ever since it was emerged into. Each shipper has his favored line, and likes to ship by that in preference to any other. But under the pool arrangement he has to divide his shipments among the various roads. Besides this, the roads themselves have been quarreling on account of the arrangement. The citysiana, it is claimed, are unsquirly made, and some of the roads say they do not get their fair share of the business. The Baltimore &

The divisions it is claimed, are unsequally made and some of the roads say they do not get their fair share of the business. The Baltimore & Ohio in particular is dissatisfied with the small proportion of the business it gets under the arrangement.

While in session, the General Freight Agents will also discuss the advisability of making a reduction in grain rates. Business has been unusually dull during the tast month, and grain shipments have almost entirely ceased. His claimed that the shippers are waiting for the opening of navigation, when a large reduction in the rates of transportation is expected. A reduction in the rates by the railroads, at this time, it is believed, will have the effect of bringing forward much of the grain at once. IMPORTANT LEASE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
QUINCY, DL., March 23.—The Whig makes a statement to the effect that the Chicago, Bur-lington & Quiney Railroad Company have to-day effected a ninety-nine year lease of the Mis-

B. Strong, General Superintendent; Mr. N. D. Munson, Assistant-Superintendent at this city. and Mr. Hobard, all of the former Company, left this city this morning, and went to Hamiball, where the were to meet the Directors and officers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road to arrange the details of the transfer of the railroad. It is understood that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy assumes the loan held by by the Palisdelnha Trust Company against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and takes the entire management of the main line and its branches. This will give the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Texas. It is further stated that division has quariers will be established at Sedalfa for the management of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas for the South, and the offices at Quincy and Galesburg will remain as at present. and Mr. Hobard, all of the former Company,

PORT HUBON & LAKE MICHIGAN. NEW YORK. March 23.—The committee aport Huron & Lake Mi report, presenting a plan for the purchase and reorganization of the road. The outlines of the plan proposed are to hasten forward the foreclosure proceedings as fast as possible, in the sole interest of the bondholders; to make every difort to enforce a lien of the mortgage of the whole line of road as now built from Port Huron to Lansing; to make claims to lands donated by the State of Michigan; to remove the present Receiver, and appoint one who has no interest adverse to that of the bondholders, to be urged before the courts; to have a thorough examination of the Receiver's accounts with a view of securing all the bondholders' rights in and to the carnings of the property covered by the mortgage; to purchase at loreclosure sale the property covered by the mortgage in behalf of the bondholders uniting in this plan, and form a new company. ward the foreclosure proceedings

Boston, March 23.-The twenty-third annual report of the Directors of the Chicago, Burling-ton & Quincy Railroad shows the following figton & Quincy Railroad shows the following figures: Total earnings, \$12,037,794.35; operating expenses, including taxes, etc., \$6,868,545.32; net earnings for the year, \$5,180,-249.33; interest on bonds, \$1,991,956, balance, \$3,187,222.74; surplus over every current lability and shrking funds for the year, \$144,941,44; net income account (estimated), \$2,458,331.85; funded debt, \$27,539,573; net assets over liabilities, \$4,179,366.63; increase of gross earnings, \$205,562.26; increase of expenses, \$295,353.74.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis, March 28. Judge Dillon, of the
United States Circuit Court, has appointed John King, Jr., sole Receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

TWEED.

The Great Robber Will Go Free Presently
After Paying \$256,000—David Budley
Field et al. Said to flave Consumed the
Stolen Substance of the Boss—The Rest
of the Knaves to Secure Similar Terms.

Special Disputed to The Tribbas.

Naw York, March 28.—The Ring liquidations the precincts of Ludlow Jall to be once more a free man. Ever since Tweed's return from Vigo there have been rumors and statements relative to a cettlement of the people's claims against him. The negotiations have been carried on by Charles O'Conor in behalf of the people, and by John D. Townseal in behalf of Tweed, and appear to have been inspired by the plan under which Woodward was released. Tweed sent a latter to Mr. O'Conor in which he approach his disgust at the legal complications in which he is involved. He offered to withdraw all his legal proceedings and to make all due amends in his power in the way of rewithdraw all his legal proceedings and to make all due amends in his power in the way of restoring property, etc. He represented himself a poor man, but offered to transfer his property as well as his interest is claims against the city and private [parties if the proceedings against him were terminated. Tweed's overtures were regarded with favor by the proceedcriminal prosecutions and civil mits. This ite of expense was very large. The loss of one Tweed's lawyers, whose name is not given, stated to have been \$150,000.

FIRES.

PITTSHIRE,
Privature, Fa, March S.—A fire brown on about 10 o'clock to night in the stables of Weldon & Kelsey, on Virgin alley, just below Wood street, and spread rapidly, desiroying the farmace and range manufactory of the same firm, J. G. Jennett & Co. a hat manufactor and form, and fine property house. TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

The General Freight Agents of the railroads leading east from this cuty will soon hold a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to discuss

> AT SIOUX CITY, IA Special Dispared to The Prisonal
> Shoux Cirry, I.a., March 23.—The building need as a carpenter and Johns stoop, owned by F. F.
> Beck, was entirely destroyed, logether with the contents, by fire at midnight last night. Los. \$700; insured for half in the St. Joseph, Mo., Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

OAKEY HALL

Nothing But Conjectures Concerning the Missing Ex-Mayer.

Special Disasted to The Tribum.

New Yorn, March 23.—There is yet no reliable news regarding Code; Hall. The story was printed to-day that a memorandum book had been found in Mr. Hall's odice containing an entry directing his attention to an engagement he had made for Brooklyn of the night of the 16th. This angagement, it was seen the 16th. ment he had made for Brooklyn of the unit of Friday, the 16th. This engagement, it was asserted, he had undertaken in the interest of anysterious lady client, who came to the office richly dressed and decorated with swels, adaptically dressed and decorated with swels, adaptically deciribe her than by a general account of her appacels. The pursuit of information in this case, it was stated, led lary fall into dangerous localities in Brooklyn, where, it was supposed, he had been way last mou nutrified. This story is not considered probable. In Hall's office was shut; up this morning, and a notice of "closed" posted on the door.

A CHURCH COUNCIL

Council has been called for Wednesday next to council has been called for wednesday next to act in reference to recognizing the Tempdas. Avalue Fresbyterian Church, which has called the Rev. C. D. Helmer, late of Chicago, to its percent, as a Congregational body. Plymouth Church has elected delegates, consequently Dr. Budington thinks his church cannot be represented, as it would not do to recognize Flymouth, even that much.

FINANCIAL. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 23.—The suspension is announced of the stock-broking firm of Callaghan & Lynch. The Habilities are 2000, 2000; assets undetermined. The failure was caused by the recent depression in the stock market.

NEW YORK, March 23.—George Hencken, Jr., port-picket, of First svenue ass Thirausil street, has failed. Liabilities, \$100,000.

NEW HAMPSHIPE.

CONCORD, N. H., March 25.—Tabulated returns from all, but twenty towns and wards show that nearly all the constitutional amendments have been adopted, including one abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office. The one which proposes to strike out the word Protestant from the till of rights is probably defeated by a few hundred votes.

Last Saturais of the Mill at Pine Peak Last Saturday hight week, as Prof. Littleton was on the way from Mokelumne Hill to Sat Andreas, when on top of the hill at Pine Peak, be was storoed by two men who saked what there it was Oncot the men stood at the force head and the other at the side. The Professor told them that he had left his watch at home-and they then demanded some money, which them that he money was sent over the panether man-which was the fact. About this time something frightened his horse, which started and made good time down the hill, partly rubning over the man in front of him. The Professor got down in front of the seat and was soon carried out of danger.

The Faradise of Men.

Mr. Richtad Grant White will not be local by the strong-minuted ones for stating the last in the Galazy that England is the paradise of men. An Englishman who is the head of family the mater of the book had of the whole household. His will is recognized as the law of that household. It is not decend unreasonable that in the house which he good

as the law of that houserood. It as not offer unreasonable that in the house which he gro-vides and keeps up his comfort and his con-venience should be mist considered, or that, as

So mixed in him, that nature might and say to all the world—This is o rites Shakspeare in "Julius Casar." ements mixed in B: T. Babbitt's Toll a can say to all the world. "This rankin, we are compelled so admit preliates of this area larger of the

STEIN'S

ladies, Gents, and Children. NONE SHOULD PAIL TO SEE THEM Giddings, and 0

He Sends Word from the Su

of the "Religio

When S. S. Jones, late, the Beligic - Philosophical through the medium of a head, he left as his earth? R. Francis and Col. J. t while Jones was in the ithe partnership still exit the "summer-land,"—by dillor. Col. Bandy was lishing house, but has no title of acting editor, an comes forth filled with the quacks, including a to celebrated Mrs. Robinse papers, and any amount the life. and var. a good deal of vigorous is a good deal of vigorous is sudden taking off. But readers, believers or ske spirit whisperings, as it through the medium of a through the medium of sield, who, it seems, was last Sunday. Of Mansile no superior in the world a first question submitted to bet must have been rathe judging from the reply, white, Prancis says a was! Drake Francis: This word, so soon after leaving having been so long and on med not tell you how white and villided my fife doilars, it. But chank took my fitter do the object and aim of immachine, yet if I know I did, it was to better my land brother,

I did, it was to better a sand the sand the sand to the sand the sand the sand to the sand could afford to make a co be was saying so much the self. Perhaps he wrote for others who are not end hope some day of other to from the 'Summer-land will be seen that Jones of himself on the back and n Prancis:
As to that, Prancis, it was cased this foreness. When most, hopered was to be a seen of the property of the Summar land is to the present of the prese

This "Dear Brother Jos to whether he had found i certain statements he had our with the had found it certain statements he had our well, what of it?" The word and idea had been consoling to Francis to lit the departed, elaborated Life," had been proved and answer will be inserted to the answary may be deed to the answary of the answary of the answary in the ans Wer is genuine:

Well, it was rather strainble to meet any celebrate them must have put it under the chromostance with the old fellow who was a constant that his visito prominents than the Parker, John Plerpont, Robert Owen, his words accedence. According to men were of an altogether encier, and, while they motions, it has never they end to be a constant of the motions, it has never they end to be a constant of the motions of the section of the motions of the mot

readers believe they were not talk. At my rate, should give some inform takes spirits to overcome the fiesh so as to be able RUNWING question, ap DEAR BROTHER: Can And the answer cameditor, who must have tall, that be could cely a the hour of need and waround the office for "Tea, dear Franch, I shathrice, as much as when have the proper medium do not want the paper chi

The closing advice of Jowed to the letter. The size will less the subscribers the duced and no very the goar forth from the de pose forth from the de pose land, and the de pose land, and the destroy, one copy cluding postage, \$3.15 A reporter called on get an opinion out of in the communication over, thought a minute. The don't say anythough He don't say says
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Subsequent question

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friends to Massachuse et al. Pike said there want of opinion concer of opinion concer of the said there are of opinion concer of the said there are of opinion concer of the said the said the said the booton. It was so the booton opinion of the said opinion of the said opinion of the said opinion opini

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HALL.

A Congregational Wednesday next to THE Tribune.

Arrangements were vention, which meets as held to-night. AL.

arch 23.—The suspenticek-broking firm of liabilities are \$000,—

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Beorge Hencken, Jr., nue and Thirtocuth ies, \$100,000.

votes.

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A. B. Frof. Littleton

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RY HIDTA HIRITINE O SEE THEM.

He Sends Word About Himself from the Summer-Land.

JONES

He Is Called on by Theodore Parker, Giddings, and Other Celebrities.

His Instructions as to the Managen of the "Religio-Philosophical."

Pike Is Unwilling to Express an Opinion About These Communications.

When S. S. Jones, late editor and proprietor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal, "pashed over," through the medium of a builet in the back of the head, he left as his earthly supresentatives one J. R. Francis and Col. J. C. Bundy. The former, while Jones was in the flesh, —and even now, for the partnership still exists, although dones is in the "summer-land,"—bore the title of associate adder. Col. Bundy was the manager of the publishing house, but has now added to his name the title of acting editor, and the paper of March 31 comes forth filled with the usual advertisements of quacks, including a two-column one of the celebrated Mrs. Robinson and her magnetized papers, and any amount of matter relating to the life and virtues of Jones, with a good deal of vigorous language in regard to his sudden taking-off. But what will interest most readers, believers or skeptics, is contained in the spirit whisperings, as it were, of the decassed through the medium of a certain Dr. J. V. Mansfield, who, it seems, was interviewed by Francis last Sunday. Of Mansfield the editor says he has no superior in the world as a writing medium. The first question submitted to the medium is not given, but must have been rather general in its insture, judging from the ruphy, which was as follows,—that is, Francis says it was:

Dran Francis: This is kind of you to allow me a word, so soon after leaving my mortal body, you and I having been so long and so intimately acquainted. I need not tell you how whickelly the press hair scheed and villifed my life doings, for you no doubt have read it. But thank 60d, my friend, you mod when he was man living to kim to know that fact better than you did. Your friend and brother.

This was pretty fair for a start, and Francis cried for more. It was no doubt very comforting to him to know that he was the successor of a man who had been so wickedly fraduced and villified by the press, although it would certainly become Jones to speak better of an institution by means of which the R. P. J. has been rat

who had been so wickedly traduced and villified by the press, although it would certainly become Jones to speak bettee of an institution by means of which the R. - P. J. has been rather widely advertised of late, and in the fortunes of which paper Jones is still interested, as will be seen farther on. But even spirits, it would appear, may be guilty of the deep, damaable sin of ingratisted, and Jones was not an exception. From the substance of the reply it looks as if Jones was at present in a state of calm and sure repose. Trouble seems not to come near him. He has east up his accounts with the world, and struck off a balance in his favor, although he does rather incautiously admit that he was not immaculate,—a fact quite evident from the revelations of one Pike and his wife. But probably Jones thought he could afford to make a confession like this while he was saying so much that was good about himself. Perhaps he wrote for the encouragement of others who are not quite immaculate, but who hope some day of other to transmit spirit messages hope some day or other to transmit spirit messages from the "Summer-land." Be this as it may, it will be seen that Jones is not averse to patting himself on the back and making out as good a case as possible.

As to that, Prancis, it was very like what I communi-As the forenous. When awakened to conscious nest, I londed about me. and saked myself. Where the following the following the saked myself. Where the following the followi

By the by, I recognized a spirit that I met in my carly alway.

Well, it was rather strange that Jones should be able to meet any celebrated people at all. Some of them must have put if off as long as possible under the circumstances, not caring to take up with the old fellow who had left the earth under cuch a cloud. In fact, his statement that anybody called upon him is rather suspicious, and when he represents that his visitors were spirits of no less prominence than those partaining to Theodore Parker, John Pierpont, Joshus Giddings, and Robert Owen, his words are entitled to even less credence. According to common bellef, those men were of an altogether disferent samp of character, and, while they had some very curious motions, it has never yet been said of them that they seduced men's wives. They must have run across Jones instead of calliding upon him, for to suppose that they sectually visited Jones instead of calliding upon him, for the suppose that they sectually visited Jones is to require rather too great a stretch of the imagination. They had no doubt heard, in their practical earthy experience, something about touching pitch and being defield thereby, and they were probably not unmindful of the same. It will be noticed too, in support of this theory, that nothing was said. There was nothing but a passing salutes. They were all recognized and saluted,—even the venerable Vermonter, Ira Day,—and that was all. Perhaps Jones would have his readers believe they were all se weak they could not talk. At any rate, the next communication should give some information as to how long it takes spirits to overcome the inherent weakness of the fiels to as to be able to talk.

The next question, and the last, was the most

And the answer came, full of comfort to the editor, who must have blessed the spirits, one and sail, that he could rely spon his departed friend in the hour of need and when the devil was hanging around the office for "copy".

Tex, dear Francis, I shall be shie to do twice, if not thrice, as much as when with you in the office, if I can have the proper medium through whom to asvise. I do not want the paper changed in tone, size, or price. The closing advice will quite probably be followed to the letter. The paper will not be changed in tone. The size will return the same. Doubt-less the subscribers think the price might be reduced and no very great harm done, but the flat has gone forth from the departed editor in the "Summer-land" and the R. P. J. will be disposed of as formerly,—one copy, one year, in advance, including postage, S3.15.

FIX.

A reporter called on Pike yesterday, hoping to get an opinion out of him as to the genuineness of the communication. The old gentleman read it over, thought a minute, and asid:

"He don't say anything about the seduction.

a hypocrite in this world may be a hypocrite in the next."

Subsequent questions as to Pike's opinion of the communication met with only one reply: He was profit inclined to supress say: there were two sides to these matters; they were open questions, and he did not wish to appear before the public as either disbelleving or indorsing all that was add: in fact, he preferred not to say anything. Before leaving him, however, the Professor slyly remarked that this Dr. Mansfield was the man who, a short time ago, pretended to receive a communication from a lady in the wirst world who was supposed to have been harned ap in the Brooklyn disaster. Subsequently the lady's friends in Massachusetts were somewhat astonished at seeing the lady appear among them alive and well. Pike said there was a great deal of difference of opinion concerning

MANSFIRID,

and put into the reporter's hands a late copy of Jones' paper in which is a lotter from a cortain Prancis Howard, of Nosthfield, Minn. in relation to Mansfield. Howard goes on to say that he wrote a letter to his departed wife and swift in the trope of this departed wife and swift in the trope of the profit in the substantial of the substantial of the profit in the bootor. It was sealed and he is suitified that

Francis Howard, of Northheld, Minn., in relation to Mansfald, Howard goes on to say that he wrote a letter to his departed wife and sent it to the Doctor. It was seeded and he is suttisfed that it was set opened. Sull, there are some things which he cannot account for and proceeds to also his troubles as follows:

In the reply received from Dr. Mansfeld, many of the reply received mumber and the sense to he desaits number would be pertinent to the question of like number. But whas he cause is

reply I am addressed as "Dear N." "No not an initial in my name. I have shown the letter and reply to many of my faces as a large shown the letter and reply to many of my faces as, including Systicalisis of many reare at and faces as the work initial to the manuface of the my office faces who were unimately acquainted with my office faces and the state of the belief that she did not dicase the whatmen in the belief that she did not dicase the way and purpose to sign nerself my "Spirit was purpose to give her ham.

Since the receipt of Howard's letter, however, Jeans has been killed, and his successor seems to put more faith in the medium.

EXPORT MEAT TRADE.

Chicago Corned Beef Versus the Roast Beef of Old England.

To the Shine of The Pribane.

Chicago, March 22.—With your permission, I propose to present to your readers in this communication my views relative to the salt, or, as it is termed in Great Britain, the "corned beef" trade of England, Ireland, and Scotland, in the sanguine hope that some of our enterprising merchants of Chicago will be the first foe enter the field and induced to try the experiment of caring and shipping to England salted beef of a good quality, properly cuttand cared, and such as the housekeeping consumers of salt beef in Great Britain require, and such as they would be willing to purchase at fair and reasonable prices. All classes of Englishmen and Englishwomen, from the bereditary Peer and his Duchess down to the stardy labover and his wife, sing the same national anthem in honor of the "Roast beef of old England," and each and all loves, ennobles, worships, and devours in his own way the lordly baron of beef, the tender sirrfoin, the totheome tib roast, and the jutcy and fragrant steak. But the song of "The roast beef of old England," like many other long-cherished and well-beloved and venerable institutions, is to the Englishmen of the present day among the fading traditions of the past. His divinity has silently, quiesty, and almost craelly stolen a march on him and abandoned his larder, his golden calf has fallen down and tumbled to pieces; his long cherished and worshiped died is broken forcer; and his great sylvan God, the Durham ox, has left his costly pastures and pampering feeding-stalls, never more to return and satisfy the cravings of his capacious stomach. The song of his hungry people of this present age of progress and revolution is not the costly. "Roast beef of old England," nor in worship of the wealthy landords who feed it, nor in glorification of traditional monocolies; but the starling and revolutionary cry of the multitude—who dig, and delve, and tolly for a poor and costly subsistence—for beef i beef! beef! good

am 1?" At that moment my son George was standing by me, probably to catch the first word spokes by me, I recognized my son, and he advanced, and we embraced so no one but a loving father and son could. I said to George. "Where am 1, and what does this mean?" He replied. "Father and son could about me, and said to George. "Where am 1, and what does this mean?" He replied. "Father, you are a spirit." "Yes, said I: "yes, I now realize it." I looked about me, and said to George. "All that he been told not of the Summaer-land's true." You'r free." St. OKES.

This "Dear Brother Jones" was interrognted as to whether he had found himself substantiated in certain statements he had made in his articles, "Well, what of it." The answer came that every word and idea had been verified to a dot. How consoling to Francts to know that the theories of the departed, elaborated in his "Philosophy of Life." had been proved! Doubtleas the question and answer will be inserted on the fly-leaf of every copy of the said book, and who knows how many of the unwary may be deceived thereby?

OLD PHENDS:

Then Francis was carlous to know what celebrities had visited his departed boss since the latter's enterance into spirit life. He seems to have taken it for granted that Jones had been seen, and he was correct in this view, provided the following answer is gennine:

My DRAR FRANCTS: As to that I have not been able to meet many besides my own dear ones yet. I have been called upon by Theodore Parken, John Pierpont, Joshus, Gildings, and Robert Owen, but above a passing salute nathing a was add. I was too weak to talk with any one.

which has been so much culoquised.

In speaking of corned beef I do not refer to that abomirantion of saited beef made from this sorts of poor cettle, peaked in barrels and saited until it is almost unit for human food, unless in cases of compulsion, and which known, in the language of beef. "But I refer to beef which when fresh is of a good quality; the feats of good, well-fed animals, cut into such pieces. as the English retail trade demands: mildly cured, the inside of which, when cooked properly and cut. presents a beautiful cherry-red color, the whole having an inviting appearance, and which cats as mild, tender, and juty as it looks. That is the description of corned-beef wanted for the domestic market of England, and it properly made any quantity of it.

How should it be put up to suit the English do not believe in pickling meat. The pickle takes the place of the luices in the meat, and injures it. After heing bulked down for a week or two, it should be cured with dry sait, as the English do not believe in pickling meat. The pickle takes the place of the luices in the meat, and injures it. After heing bulked down for a week or two, it should be packed in dry sait, in boxes like English side pork and shipped immediately, and let it finish the entring in the boxes while in the curse of transportation. Herooch, clissoow, Belfast, Dublin, London, Birmingham, or Manchester, by which time it would be sufficiently cured and in right condition for the retail trade of any of those cities. It can be sold much cheaper than American fresh beef or English beef used for salling, and from that cause slone and its excellent quality will be sure of commanding a large retail trade in England and Scotland, and probably Ireland. The parties engaged in packing it and shipping from head of the against and the same continuity of the retail trade of any of these retails apply to the retail trade of any of the principal cline, and of the agreement of the company and the large burshed in the course of a year or two, the brainess

It will sell, according to cuts, at from five to eight pence per pound.

Mess beef is quoted in the Chicago papers to day at \$131 per barrel. The fresh the on fresh beef from here to Liverpool is one and a half pence per sound. The salted beef would not cost over one penny on the pound, giving in freight alone a clear advantage of one-half penny on the pound, or \$1 on the low.

box.
Should this project be carried out, the railroads leading east and the European lines of steamers would see at once that it would be to their interests to feeter and encourage this salt-beef trade, as it would, if successful furnish annually 100,000 boxes of freight more than they get at present, and thus there is no limit to the trade if properly managed. The probabilities are that the arst shipment of beef would be taken are that the arst shipment of beef would be taken at a very low rate by the transportation lines, and that the agent would be passed free on the railroad and steamship taking the freight to Liverpool.

At all events this corned-beef experiment is well worthy of a fair and impartial trial, and I would carreetly advice some of one public spirited meat to at once organize a stock company with a capital of \$10,000 to be invested as required; and make the experiment of opening up a retail "corned-beef" trade in Great Britain, as I am convinced it will pay a fair and certain profit.

C. B.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

LOVE AND "BLUE GLASS." You could live on an island of never-green grass,
Far away in the North Polar Sea,
If you only had love and a pane of blue glass,
And the swiles of a sweet little dear loving lass,
Shining through like the sunlight so free. Though the cold, ley blast chill the flesh through

and through.

And the white-frosty icicles cling,
If the soul has its love and its color of "bine,"
What wouldn't you stand—what wouldn't you do—
If the heart could be tuned thus to sing?

Though the bergs be a thousand miles up in the aky.

And a thousand miles under the deep.

And the Polar bears thicker than ants fround you lie.

And aumberiess sea-birds like grasshoppers fly,

Yet I fancy you'd live in Love's sieep.

Though the man at the rock-anchored crib feels a fear
When the waves push against him in might.
And the castle he holds seems a "castle in air,"
Yes, if love and "blue glass" have a dwellingplace there,
How calm with this chemical light!

, who on this swift-rolling ball that we ride If we only have love and "blue glass" on our side,
In the end it will all come out right.
FRANK B. WISDOM.
ENGLEWOOD, March 20, 1877.

PRINCELINGS.

The German Crown Prince's eldest son, Prince William, has finished his education, and is "coming out" this year. All the Professors who were fortunate enough to be his tutors have been decorated in commemoration of his successful examination; and a "Prince William" scholarship of 1,000 marks annually, at the disposal of the head-master of the Carsel Gymnasium, and available for four pupils of the school, has been founded by his parents in recognition of the benefits which he has reaped from that institution. The young Prince has PRINCELINGS. that institution. The young Prince has received the Order of the Black Eagle from his Royal Prussian grandps, and that of the Garter from his Royal English grandma, and is going to be set up in an establishment of his own at

Potedam.
London, March 20.—Princes Albert Victor and George, sons and two eldest children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, are about to go on board the Britanula, royal naval training-ship

Prince and Pripcess of Wales, are about to go on board the Britannia, royal naval training ship at Dartmouth, as cadets.

[Commenting on the above dispatch, the New York World says: "The training on board the Britannia and its twin brother the Hindostan, which are connected by a covered passage, marks a wonderful progress beyond the rude days of Capt. Marryat's tales, when midshipmen pursued their studies at the masthead and had their seamanship licked into them by the boatswaln's mate. The vessels lie in one of the most beautiful and peaceful spots in the world, just above the first bend in the Dart, the ancient Town of Dartmouth lying in venerable torpor to their left, the all woods lifting their sleepy heads behind them—the storm that is perhaps raging in the bay scarcely raising a ripple round their prows to disturb the officers at billiards, and even the railway-trains shutting off steam as they glide smoothly down the slope to the station at Kingswear. For theoretic education the boys have their lecture-room, their Professors of physical sciences, mathematics, and modern languages: for practical training they are set to work on their model-snip, which lies just below the Britannia, and is the best-rigged bott affoot. Their amusements are divided between the bathing-place which has been constructed on shore opposite the training-vessels, their lottilla of boats which they are allowed to row or sail about half way up the river to Tothes, and their entertainments of balls or theatricals to which their friends are invited at the end of each term; but the famous regatts of Dartto which their friends are invited at the end of each term; but the famous regatta of Dartmouth has to take place before the 1st of September, when they return from their summer vacation, for fear that young hearts should be moved by plump-checked maidens who hold their junketings on the New Ground, or that young heads should be turned by indulgence in the juice of the renowned Devonian apple. And so, entering the ship before the age of 14, and leaving it as soon as they get their certificates, these lads go forth into the British navy with an education, both as seamen and as gentlemen, that is something very different from the system of natural selection that used to prevail."

THE FIRST MAN.

New York Sun
Some repairs were needed to the engine when
the train reached Reno, and while most of the the train reached Reno, and while most of the passengers were taking a philosophical view of the delay and making themselves as comfort, able as possible in the depot, in walked a native. He wasn't a native Indian, nor a native grizzly, but a native Nevadian, and he was ragged out in imperial style. He were a bearskin coat and cap, buckskin leggings and moccasina, and in his belt was a big knife and two revolvers. There was lightning in his eye, destruction in There was lightning in his eye, destruction in his walk, and as he sauntered up to the red-hot stove and scattered tobacco-juice over it, a dozen passengers looked pale with fear. Among the travelers was a car-painter from Jersey City, and after surveying the native for a moment, he coolly inquired:

"Aren't you afraid you'll fell down and hurt yourself with those weapons?"

"W—what!" gasped the native in astonishment.

yourself with those weapons?"

"W—what!" gasped the native in astonishment.

"I suppose they sell such outfits as you've got on at auction out here, don't they?" continued the painter.

"W—what d'ye mean—who ar' ye?" whispered the native as he walked around the stove and put on a terrible look.

"My namie is Logwood," was the calm reply, and I mean that, if I were you, I'd crawl out of those old duds and put on some decent clothes."

"Don't talk that way to me, or you won't live a minit!" exclaimed the native as he hopped around. "Why, you homesick coyote, I'm Grizzly Dan, the heaviest Indian-fighter in the world! I was the first white man to scout for Gen. Crook! I was the first white man among the Modocs!"

"I don't believe it?" flatly replied the painter, "You look more like the first white man down to the dinner-table!"

The native drew his knife, put it back again, looked around, and then softly said:

"Stranger, will ye come over behind the ridge and shoot and slash till this thing is settled!"

"You bet I will!" replied the man from Jersey, as he rose up. "Just pace right out and I'll follow!"

Every man in the room jumped to his feet in wild excitement. The native started for the back door, but when he found the car-painter at his beels, with a six-barreled Colt in his hand, he halted and said:

"Friend, come to think of it, I don't want to kill you and have your widow come on me for damages."

"Go right ahead—I'm not a married man!"

amage."

"Go right ahead—Pm not a married man!"
eplied the painter.
"But you've got relatives, and I don't want
to lawsuits to bother me Just as spring is comno."

no lawsuits to bother me Just as spring is coming,"
"I'm an orphan, without a relative in the world!" shouted the Jerseyite.
"Well, the law will make me bury you, and it would be a week's work to dig a grave at this season of the year. I think I'll break a rib or two for you, smash your nose, gouge out your left eye, and let it go at that!"
"That suits me to a dot!" said the painter. "Gentlemen, please stand back, and some of you shut the door to the ladies' room!"
"I was the first man to attack a grizzly bear with the bowie knife," remarked the native as he looked around. "I was the first man to discover silver in Nevada. I made the first scout up Powder River. I was the first man to make hunting-shirts out of the skins of Pawnee Indians. I don't want to hurt this man, as he

me kinder and and down-hearted, but he must apologize to me."

"I won't do it!" cried the painter.

"Gentlemen, I never fight without taking of my cost, and I don't see any nail here to hang ton," said the native.

"Pil hold it—Pil hold it!" shouted a dozen

"Pil hold it—I'll hold it!" shouted a dozen voices in chorus.

"And another thing," softly continued the native. "I never fight in a hot room. I used to do it years ago, but I found it was running meinte the consumption. I always do my fighting out doors now."

"I'll go out with you, you old rabbit-killer!" exclaimed the painter, who had his coat off.

"That's another deadly insult, to be wiped out in blood, and I see I must finish you. I never fight around a depot, though. I go out on the prairie, where there is a chance to throw myself."

"Where's your prairie, lead the way!" howled the crowd.

"It wouldn't do any good," replied the native, as he leaned against the wall. "I always hold a \$10 gold plece in my mouth when I fight, and I haven't got one to-day,—in fact, I'm dead rooke."

"Here's a gold plece!" called a tall man,

and I haven't got one to day,—in fact, I'm dead broke."

"Here's a gold piece!" called a tall man, holding up the metal.

"Pm a thousand times oblesged," mournfully replied the native, shaking his head. "I never go into a fight without putting red paint on my left ear for luck; and I haven't any red paint by me, and there isn't a bit in Remo."

"Are—you—going—to—fight!" demanded the carpainter, reaching out for the bear-skin cap.

"I took a solemn oath when a boy never to fight wishout painting my left sar," protested the Indian-killer. "You wouldn't want ma to go back on my solemn oath, would you!"

"You're a cabbage, a squash, a pumpkin, dressed up in leggings!" contemptuonaly remarked the carpainter, as he put on his coat.

"Yes, he's a great coward," "remarked several others as they turned away."

"Yes, he's a great coward," remarked several others as they turned sway.
"I'll give \$10,000 for ten drops of red paint!" shricked the native. "Oh! why is it that I have no paint for my ear when here is such a chance to go in and kil!"

A big blacksmith from Illinois took him by the neck and run him out, and he was seen no more for an hour. Just before the train started, and after all the passengers had taken seats, the "first man" was seen on the platform. He had another bowie-knife, and had also put a tomahawk in his belt. There was red paint on his left ear, his eyes rolled, and, in a terrible voice, he called out:

his eyes rolled, and, in a terrible voice, he called out:

"Where is that man Logwood! Let him come out here and meet his doon!"

"Is that you! Count me in!" roared the earpainter, as he opened a window. He rushed for the door, leaped down, and was pulling off his overcoat again, when the native hegan to retreat, calling out:

"I'll get my hair cut md be back here in seventeen seconds. I never fight with long hair. I promised my dying mother not to."

When the train rolled away he was seen flourishing his tomahawk around his head in the wildest manner.

A THRILLING SCENE.

Pouphrespote (N. Y.) Bagie.

A thrilling scene occurred at Fishkill Landing depot Wednesday morning. The upward-bound passenger train, due here at 10 a. m., had just arrived at the station, and forty or fifty passengers had started to get on and off when the St. Louis express, bound south, and which does not stop at Fishkill Landing, came thundering around the curve just north of the station. No alarm of the approach of the train had been given. It was behind time, and running at the rate of forty miles an hour. Its track in front of the station was filled with men and women. The men who saw the train coming ran shouring in every direction, women screamed and cried for help, and bystanders turned their heads, fearing to see at least a dozen persons cut to pieces. One or two women grasped the from railing attached to the platforms of the up train, and fainted as the men crowded them as close to the train as they could. One lady, Mrs. Frank Brown, of Newburg, was crossing the track to get on the up train, but when she reached the centre of the down track the express was close upon her. With great presence of mind she turned and ran back as the train thundered by, the pilot of the engine just missing her dress. Men on the west side of the swiftly-speeding train were thrilled with horror, as they expected that the people who were clinging to the railing of the upward-bound train had been drawn by the frightful suction mader the wheels of the passing express. Luckily, however, no one was hurt. It was a terrible secue, and by those who so miraculously escaped will be remembered till they die.

ANOTHER MIRACLE.

ANOTHER MIRACLE. About three years ago, Jennie Grissinger, a young lady of this city, was afflicted with disyoung lady of this city, was afflicted with dis-ease of the spine, which gradually became worse, nutil she was obliged to take to her bed. She was attended by physicians, who resorted to every known medical expedient to relieve her except the application to the spine of a red-hot iron. Two of them held a consul-tation recently, at which it was determined to apply this terrible remedy if she would con-sent to go through the ordeal. They com-municated the result of their deliberations to her, but she protosted against any further exher, but she protested against any further exner, but she protester against any further periments and said she had made up her mind to trust her case to a supernatural agency for cure,—that something had told her she should rise from her long confinement next day. She rose accordingly, and sat in a chair. The following day she walked across the room, and since she has attended church, walking with perfect case. Owing to the protracted confinement she is weak, but her spine, which was broken in three places, has been restored to its original firmness. The physicians were called in to see her after she left her bed, and expressed their surprise at the marvelous change. Even her lungs, which had been seriously affected, seemed perfectly sound. Miss Grissinger, who resides on Allison's Hill, attributes her cure to divine interposition in answer to prayer. She had particularly fixed her mind on certain passages in the Bible relating to promises. The young lady is daily growing stronger, and expects to be restored to perfect health.

CARY ON PATTI.

Miss Annie Louise Cary arrived in Boston,
Monday, en route to her home in Maine. The
Post, describing a call upon her, incidentally
says: "Miss Cary has always been associated
with Mine. Patti-Caux when in Russia, and of that lady she has a very kind—in fact, a very flattering—opinion. She affirms that Mme. Patti has in no way lost any of the wonderful Patti has in no way lost any of the wonderful vocal power which has given her a world-wide fame. The trouble with her husband has, however, had an effect upon her—such, perhaps, as might be expected. Miss Cary asserted that until this past winter she had never known Mme. Patti to make a mistake in an opera. During the last season these mistakes have sometimes occurred, and generally in operas in which the Madame has sung for years. That these blunders were due to preoccupation, Miss Cary has not the slightest doubt. Of the trouble between Mme. Patti and her husband, Miss Cary has but little knowledge; but, if Mme. Patti can be believed, the stories about the Marquis are not overdrawn. This much about the affair Miss Cary does know—that the running away with the tenor Nicolini never occurred. Upon that lourney, about which it was asserted that Nicolini was Patti's traveling companion, Miss Cary and Mme. Patti occupied the same railway carriage, and breakfasted together in Berlin on the very day that Nicolini was in Vienna."

FEMALE BANK-DIRECTORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., March 31.—The paragraph, credited to the New York Graphic in your last Saturday's issue, making the statement that, "So far only two women have been elected as Directors of National Banks," is incorrect. January, 1867, Mrs. A. A. Daily was elected Director of the First National Bank of Huntipaton, Ind.; and January, 1874, Mrs. E. I. Purviance-wife of a former President, now deceased,—was elected a Director of the same bank, both of whom still retain the office. A few weeks three, the Board of Directors appointed Miss Frank McGrew Assistant Cashier of the above bank; which probably entities it—as in the election of lady Directors—to the claim of being first to adopt the innovation.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SON. FEMALE BANK-DIRECTORS.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SON.

New York Trisons.

It is told of the President's son, Mr. Webb Hayes, that when he returned from college it occurred to him that he might be a more muscular Christian than was his distinguished father. Accordingly, be gave a good-humored challenge to a wrestling match to that kindly person, and it was instantly accepted. There was a picturesque struggle for a few minutes, and somebody emphatically measured his Tength upon the floor. The young gentleman has bever challenged his venerable father since.

QUEER END OF A MONKEY.

Augusto (9a.) Chronicle.

The soldiers at the United States Arsenal at Summerville had, until Monday, a pet monkey, the "cunningest" Darwinian that ever left the African forests. Jocko was ordinarily a good monkey, but, like too many of his biped contemporaries, he possessed a great fanit. Jocko

at the whole Water-Works system.

Astonishing Vitality of a Dog.

Dubaque (a.) Those.

About six weeks ago a gentleman who prided himself on having one of the best rabbit dogs in the city went rabbit hunting north of the city. The dog soon strack the trail of game, and made chase. Contrary to expectation, he failed to return. Bearch was made for him through the whole neighborhood, but with no success, and the owner of that dog went home with a heavy heart. About three days ago a man passing an old mineral hole heard a noise coming from the bottom of the shaft. A windlass was procured, a man went down, discovered the living skeleton of a dog, which he kindly becought to the surface. If was soon found that the dog belonged to the Dubaque gentleman, and was brought to him. He had lost his good looks and changed so radically in appearance that his master had grave doubts as to his identity, but the dog's recognition of him and evidens delight at seeing him again satisfied him that he was his dog. When he fell into the mineral hole he weighed forty-seven pounds; when he wis rescued he weighed only twenty pounds. He lost fiesh, but gained an appetite, for the first thing he swallowed was a chunk of bread soaked in whisky. He then took a long sleep, and was furnished with something more substantial, if not stronger, and is now in a fair way to regain his former sleek look. Neither a fall of seventy feet nor thirty days' starvation could kill that dog.

A Cat Story.

A man in Boston a tew nights are well so vexed by the music of a screnading cat that he got out of bed, carefully loaded an old blunder-buss, and fired at the animal. A tremendous explosion followed, and the shock almost knocked him senseless. On recovering his wits he accertained that the gun was loaded when his grandisther brought it home from the Seminolewar, and had never been fired since up to the time when its latest owner had loaded it again and fired both charges at once. The cat escaped unharmed.

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases spendily yield to the cursiive influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Beits and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Palivermacher Galvanic Co., Cinchnatt, O.

MISCELLANBOUS. A NY RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR FIRM WANT ing a building built adapted to their business on have same on Monroe 44, between Lassile and Firms, and built at once, by addressing A ca. Tribune.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CAB pets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of an kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st. A Deux furniture, and misoelianeous goods of sany kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 605 State-st.

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THE NEW GOLD FIELDS—JUST RETURNED From the new and extensive gold deids of the Medicine Rew Mountains. Wyoming, and will recurs wish an expedition to that country and the Big Horn country, leaving Chicago the 1st of May. This is ac early as any one should start for any mining country. No Indians, the Black Hills country is completely overdone. For particulars inclose 40 cents to CAPT. J. H.
KRLLY, Box 22, Benton Harbor. Mich.

ACE—THE ART OF MAKING POINT, OUTPURE, and Hontion lace taught by Miss MORSE. 39 Johnson-place, South Side, hear Thirty-sinth. st.

M. ISING PROPERTIES PHOCURED CHEAPLY—A
M. Dractical miner. assayer, and metallurgist about to explore the San Joan mining district, Southern Colored Colors of Colors of

PHYSICIANS WISHING A FIRST-CLASS LOCA-tion, please address Box 217, Dwight, III. I tion, please address Box 217, Owight, III.

SODA APPARATUS—I HAVE SEVERAL SECond-hand sods apparatus for sale. Address C. A.

TYLER Rooms so Metropolitan Biock.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT PRES!

An ingentous gem: Fifty objects to find! Address,
with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Burdaio, N. Y. 500 sers Ladies' Fine Funs AT 8. 810, AND reduced to half usual prices. B. T. MARTIN, 154 state-st. \$2.500 a YEAR TU AGENTS. OURFIT AND \$2.500 a \$25 shot-gun free. For terms address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\$500,000 on HAND TO LOAN VERY LOW, w. E. WEBB, 100 Dearborn-st. FINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNOERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Satabilished 1854.

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAR at, diamonds, gold watches, and on houses on leased ground or collisiterals. 151 Randolph-st., Room 5.

DALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY IN hand to loan on Chicago real estate in sums from \$1,000 pp \$5,000. Thawing Building 182 Dearbourse.

C. COLE & CO., 148 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE one sum of \$5,000, one of \$5,000, to fan at \$ per cent. Other sums to suit on real estate.

POR SALE-NOTES SECURED BY SECOND Proofings: party buying can secure a good house worth \$7,000 or \$5,000, for \$5,500, Address W. D. GIBSON, 74 Randolph-st. GUISON, 7s Randolph-sa.

I RAYN \$15,000 CASH IN RAND TO LOAN ON IMproved property, at low rates, in sums to suk. I
want to place title money at ones, and to good parties
will make rates, and commissions to suit. Principals
only apply to J. MiLTON OLIVRIS, Room. 37, 57 Clark.

MORTGAGE LOANS—IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CURrent rates; \$2,000 at 8; \$4,000 at 9; 83,000 at 9;
money in hand. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 150 LASARs. money in hand. JOHN M. AVERY S.C., 1801 LANGED ON PURNITURE, JEWELLEY, M. CHEMOLIS, MACHINEY, Chattelle in warehouse, or any good collaterals, 1814 Washington-8. Room 28.

MONEY ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND VIcinity at current rates. MEAD & COK, 185 La-Salie-84.

VICINITY AL CUITTENT TAKE. MEAD COR. 100 LaSalle-81.

WANTED—\$12,000 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS ON
THE CLASS personal security. Address WARREN.
Tribune office.

7 PER CENT—WE HAVE \$25,000 TO LOAN IN
one or two surms on creatral improved business property at 7 per cent. Decision at once. TURNER &
BOND. Rooms 11 and 12. Tog Washinston-et.

\$25,000 to \$50,000 LOANS WANTED ON
all at 8 per cent interest; farm loans in Illinois at 9 per
cent. DEAN & PAYNE, morthests corner Raudeiph
and Dearborn-sis.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRELAGES.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES. BUGGIES. WAGA ona harness etc. Tuesdays, thurdays, and Saturdays, commencing as 90s. ms., as WREN & CO. % 10s and 138 Washington-st. Stock of all descriptions on hand \$1 private sale.

FOR SALE—CHEEP—A CAR-LOAD OF HOMSES.

Inst from Peoria County, Illnois, from 1.00 to 1,000 lins: one span of matched rot a lady to drive, well broken, or span of matched rot a lady to drive, well broken, or span of matched rot a lady to drive, well broken, or span of matched rot a lady to drive, or will be to the sale of the sale of

STORAGE.

PURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISI stored of lowest rates in fire proof warehouse. Is we man money at 10 per cent nor amum CYORAGE-10. 12. 14. AND 16 NORTH CANAL-ST Very low rates. Advances made. Red Estate Of See, 10 and 12. S. W. SEA. PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN, 30 YEARS OF AGE, wishes the acquaintance of a respeciable lady. Address 150, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—THE ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION OF THE ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION OF THE ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION OF THE COLUMN WILLIAM OF TH AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDD A fourth year; stroutation over 10,000; 3 manustation. JAMES F. SCOTT. 40 Dearborn 41, Chicago.

A GENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY AND TOW for the U.S.; so competition; pays 100 per sent. A great C. A. HOWAID. LET JOHN FORD. 247, Detroit, Mich. TO LEASE. TO LEASE-FOR A TERM OF TRARS. THAT DE I divible piece of property shants or courbeant cor-ser of State and Vas Buren-six, formerly occusied he is Jumes Botel, being 165 feet, fronting on State-of Acaptic, WA. McCill.Ly & So. Pitthour, Pa., B. HIBBARD, Edg., 150 Labasic-L, Chinage.

PEORIA WATER-WORKS Apecial Correspondence of The Tribund.

Pronta, Ill., March 22.—The City of Peoris has discovered that her Hofly Water-Works are useless, and has voted in her Common Council to discard them and put in a Dean pump. The present machinery is very inadequate. Only five inch-atreams can be thrown at once. There is great dissatisfaction among our business-men at the whole Water-Works system. HOR OF PARTIES ROOKING FOR DOMES.

TORS SALE. THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT DEFICE NO. 380 WEST VAR BUTTINGS. WITH LATTE BATE BATE BASEMENT BATE BASEMENT BATE BASEMENT BRICE ON WEST AGENCY AND BASEMENT BRICE ON WEST AGENCY. BATE BASEMENT BRICE OF WEST AGENCY OF TROOK. BEING BASEMENT BRICE AND BASEMENT BRICE OF TROOK. BASEMENT BRICE OF TROOK. BASEMENT BRICE AND BASEMENT BRICE. THE BASEMENT BRICE AND BASEMENT BRICE. THE BASEMENT BRICE AND BASEMENT BRICE. BASEMENT BRICE BASEMENT BRICE. BASEMENT BRIC

> OS SALE RENT, OR EXCHANGE SITINDA houses and lots; prices and terms to suit everyboare only \$6.25 for month; 20 trains a day; highest is f any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 220 Dearborn-s. Washington, st.
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> FOR SALE—RARK OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAPIsalist to purchase a trace of left to 184 acres of high
> rolling land, well (imbured, 17 miles from Chicago, on
> the lake shower its includes a very "samiffed country
> test, ine view of the lake, and near to depot. For full
> particulars apply to P. LTMAN, Room 17 Portland

COUNTRY BEAD ESTATE. POR SALE-VERY CHEAP—SEVERAL LARGE police of rich ferming land, located on the Fanindite, if Yexas, on and near the Chandlas Liver, fine climate and rich polic Fetens. Ultar passes with decide the policy of the control of the cont

OR BALE-IN THE UHLICH TRACT-200 I

TO RENT-HOUSES. South Side.
To HENT-HOUSE 822 WARASH-AV., CONTAIN. Ing 18 rooms! will real for one year for \$50 per month to respensible parties only.
To RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE 812 MICHIGAN-av. Apply of the premises.

West Side.
To ERNT-2 Houses on Fulton-87., Corner of Oglesby, one \$10 and one \$8 till May 1, then \$15 and \$20 per month. Inquire at \$0 Fulton-st. PO RENT-HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDER, Sie WEST. North Side.

arn. Handsome octagon stone, 11 rooms, laundry. \$37.50—Stone, 2-story and basement, gas fixtures, and turnase. \$22.50—Six rooms, main floor, new brick house, nice dern conveniences, 3 lines street-cars, first-class aborhood. Will take parties to see the property. CHARLES N. HALE, 103 Randelph-et. TO HENT-FISST CLASS THERE STORY AND basement brick house, south front, modern fin-provements. No 285 Odio-st. Inquire at 247 Odio-st., between 8 and 9 s. m. and after 6 p. m.

TO RENT-OR WILL SELL. A FINE ROUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beausiful residence in fouth Evansion TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-et. id bat TO RENT_BOOMS.

To RENT ROOMS - St. CLARK-ST. - ELEGANTLY
TO RENT - ROOMS - St. CLARK-ST. - ELEGANTLY
and newly furnished rooms just opened; some very
choice front rooms; also light singles yet remaining.

TO RENT-WELL FURNISHED CORNER ROOM in private family to one or two persons; first-class warmed and lighted; 41 South Carpenter-st. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT BOOMS, FUR nished or unfurnished; references. 341 Ohio-st.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC. TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN ENglewood, second door from Fost-Office. TILLOTSON BIGGS., 52 Washington-as.
TO RENT—STORES 10, 12 AND 16 NORTH CANALst. shae, lotts 40x150 feet, \$20 to \$50 each. Apply
on premises, 10 and 12. S. W. SEA.
TO RENT—ONE—HALF OF STORE 361 WEST MADIson-st. Apply on premises. TO RENT-FROM MAY I NEXT, THE FIRST-

WANTED-TO RENT-A NICE BOOM IN PRIvate house on one of the avenues by two young remitemen. Address immediately, stacing terms A set friouse office a fine of three or four furnished rooms on Lake Fark or Lake Fark place from, Michigan-avi meats taken outside; promple pay, and the best of references; price to include care of rooms. Address, stating easest number. J C. 788 wabsab. av.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A SINGLE GENTLE-family on the North Side! location south of Freedings on the North Side! location south of Freedings on the North Side! location south of Freedings. WANTED-TO RENT-FOUR ROOMS FOR HOUSE keeping private family preferred. Address FRANK & DUTTON. Spirit of the Turt, los Washington-se. WANTED—TO RENT—BY OUR CUSTOMERS.
GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUIEN-ST. NEAR STATE—
for loard for ladies or gentlemen. 84 to 85 per week,
with use of plane.

959 STATE-ST.—THE CHARENCE HOUSE, BErooms, with first-class board, at low rates. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD FOR LADY AND TWO CHILDREN (OF a said 4 years) in a healthy locality within ten or twive mitter of Chicago. One particulars and said price, which must be moderate. Address HAALTH. Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR SELF and wife, April , within 25 minutes walk of corner of Clark and Madison size, on North or west side; will pay \$45 per month if suited. Address, with street, number, and name, 2 64, Fribune office. References given.

ENDICOTT & CO., 48 and 50 South Water-st.

ONE 25 FOOT BED 45-INCH SWING STEPLOR

Mevariate engine lattic, compound rest and serve
cutting with 40-lach 4-law Independent chick; price
for both, \$1,500.

One iron plane, Steptoe McParianie & Co. plane, 25 feet
long, 40 inches wide, \$1 inches high seed suiting verifone Steptoe McPariane from planer, plane 10 feet
long, 48 inches wide, \$1 inches lift; price, 5000.

Large amount of other tools, both new and secondhand; also, a large amount of vood-working machinery. W. & JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st. ONE 17% POOT BED. 30. INCH SWING, POND EN-gris libra, new it the per point. One 10-foot bed, 30230, Pond Iron plainer. Look as both these tools, they are cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Casal-st. ONE STEPLOE MCFARLANE IRON SHAPER NEW for \$375. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal

ALL KINDS NEW LATEST IMPBOVED SINDers \$22; new Weeds direct from the factory, \$28,
cost \$75t all other makes very low; manufacturing
machines als a great sacrifice. GEO, F. GORE & CO.,
es and To Wabash-av.

A NY O'NE GAN DE SUITED AT 45 MADISON10 at. New and latest Singers, \$20, rebuilt J.
10 www, \$20; rebuilt Singer medicina, \$28. Connected.
POR SALE — SEVERAL LATE DEPROVED MACollage, embracing all kinds in the market, at from
\$15 to \$38. Noney loaned to machines. Lean effice.
125 Clark-et. Room 2, up-stairs.

Chover a BAKER, COST \$70, AND HOME SEWfig. inschine, cost \$500, new, never used; want
exan offer for both. Address F 40, Tribune effice.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE PIEST-CLASS RUR-glar-proof once formarly med by the Fourth Es-tional Bank. Apply to C. D. SHERMAN, Ecom 1, 125 Descriptions. CHAMPION OF ENGLAND BLUE IN-perial and carly Kent peas. G. C. L'ESPERENCE, Fort Hope, Onk., Cameda.

WANTED-MALE RELP. Book keepers. Clerks, c TED-BY A WHOLKSALE HOUS per. Answer, stating misry requestand real name, to C88, Tribune WANTED-DRUG CLERK-A RELIABLE Y

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WANTED-BT D. APPLETON & Colighers, four experisaced booksellers for
territary; also to good salesmen without sperience in our besiness we can furnish remuse
permanent employment. A good address
toral character are essential. Western Bra
Appleton & Co., al Washington-st. B. 8 EN-WE ARE CO nd boys, and those that ore without brains a cas, neal not apply. It camples sent to any a

Miscellaneous.

Wanted-A found american woman as compenion to travel with hely in poor health. Address G GT, Tribuse office. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookheepers, Cieras, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL DRU
gist of large experience, both in wholesale and rail. Can furnish the best of city and other, "reference to ability, character, etc. Address 12.), Trioune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A 700856 BAAN HAN

Ing four years' experience in the drug trade; coreferences. Address 6, TUKNBULL, Columbus, Cumbia Co., Wia.

CITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPENSINCES OF all as the charge of sale shocks or all as foreman in a wholesale house. Address, for one week, M. M. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MACHINI hand; can make himself secret in any factory or De hard, can make himselt sectul in any factory or mill where a great many machines are its operation, by hasging shafts, filling boxes wish banditt metal, not and keep machinery in 'lis proper order and completes is a good carpenter, and have run all kinds of wood-working machines. Send postal-card or letter to C W B, 48 Bowen-st., Chicago. Good reference. No objectious to going listo the country.

CITUATION WANTED—BX A COOK IN HOTEL, RESDISTRAIN, or boarding bouse by a completent young man, Address & se, Telames office.

CITUATION WANTED—BX A YOUNG LADT IN tore, or in family with no children; country preferred; wages no object. Address & BAKKI, 52 North May St., Chicago.

Nurses,
Cituation Wanted-BY A Young Girl. Is
years of age in a respectable private family to take
care of children and do plain sewing; is a very nice
sever, and is willing to help with light housework
where the comforts of a home can be helt, good recomnendations given if required. Please address B 43,
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A at reices beyond competition; and and anyward, least in the market. Monthly mannens, cash, or so rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., CS fast indiances.

An UPRIGHT GILBERT PIANO, ROSEWOOD for cash. Apply at 3 Twenty-second-st.

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANON AND ORGANIS TO THE BOTH THE STATE OF THE STATE

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS A HALF interest in a genter of case by the hundred cash business paying \$300 monthly. 125 South Clark etc., House 22.

FOR SALE -CRO WILL BUY 2-STORT FACTORY Of the harting, used as turniture manufactory, and in good order. inquire at \$371 Sedgwick 48.

Por SALE -CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE Petock in Colorado Springs, Col.; business established 4 pears. F. L. MAETIN, Colorado Springs, Col. Por SALE -CROCK OF STOVES AND RANGES, made by one of the largust Eastern foundires, and in of the heart sy than the closedest stock in Chicago. 150 Laggest Cit.; this is the closedest stock in Chicago. 150 Laggest Cit. The first choosed stock in Chicago. 150 Laggest Cit. The day of the Constant of the Control of the Control

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LOST AND POUND.

Destry Evening, on Eush-St., NEAR bridge, a lady shaw! Beaum to 16 thinbral. For liberal reward

Lost in Goling Phon No. 330 WEST ADAMSLost down Geoffrent, to rest of 874 West MoarceLost down Geoffrent, to rest of 874 West MoarceLost down Geoffrent, to rest of 874 West MoarceLost down Geoffrent, to rest of 874 West Moarceture in obe side, on Nadison-st, or ground C., E. &

Ont in Book of the second of 85 to the deduction to this offset. J. W. THOMSOS.

OST IN RADDE'S BUS. NEAR CHICAGO AV.
Lead Weits est, about of o'clock Kriday evening, a light leather pocketbook with about \$8 in allver in it. The
furier will be researched by Leaving it as 500 Gheago av.

MISS ARBUR HARISEINOTON. ABBIE MAININGTON.

7—IN BUSINESS PORTION OF CITY MORTIF

6 Adapts-M., sir English cell skin besset pecket
containing cares and payers, some bearing my
of no varies to my one cless. A reward will be
ou delivering same to WALFER L. PROS.

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Wood's Museum t, between State and Dear Afternoon and evening. Haveriy's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and gracement of the Boucleault Comedy Corbidden Fruit." Afternoon and evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn.
ainment. Afternoon and evening. McVicker's Thentre.

fadison street, between Dearborn and State,
gagement of Dion Boucleault. "The Shaughraun."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WILLIAM B. WAINER LODGE, NO. 202, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (saturday) writing, at 8 o'clock sharp, at hall, 72 to 78 Monros-st Visitors welcomed. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Sec.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex-

ange yesterday closed at 95\$.

The action of the First Ward Republican Club, in recommending the re-election of Ald. D. K. Pransons, will meet with hearty approval not alone among the residents of the ward, but will be received with satisaction throughout the entire city. Mr. ntative of the wealth and business in of his ward. He has been a power for economy and good municipal management in the Common Council, and his services are entitled to recognition by both Republicans and

The Governor of New York nominated Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for Superin-tendent of Public Works, and the Republican Senate rejected it, refusing to confirm him. One reason therefor is that he resides in New Jersey, and is not a citizen of the te. Another reason was that he was no competent for the discharge of the duties.

The Albany Evening Journal said of him: With all his technical engineering capacity, he was a failure at the head of the army. He lacked the faculty of success. Again, his connection with the dock department in New York is shown to have been disastrous. The more his life was studied with a view to a just estimate of his quali-fications for this position, the clearer became the conviction that he is deficient in the attributes most

thing about the inside workings of the Interior Department; indeed, he wants to know a great deal which his predecessors were in the habit of taking on trust. In a letter addressed to the heads of bureaus he requests at an early day a report in writing as to the details of their systems of organiza-tion and business—such as the number and efficiency of their working force; what changes and reductions are desirable and practicable; observations upon existing abuses, and suggestions as to the best reme-dies to be applied. These are the things that a competent business man would inquire about upon taking charge of a mercantile or manufacturing establishment, and it is a pe-culiarity of the new Administration that sound business rules and principles shall govern the conduct of the affairs of the Gov-

It is a mournful and extraordinary fact that is now brought home to the large num-ber of office-expectants who have had hopes of reward for their political services in the direction of the foreign Consulates—the fact that there are at present in the entire serv-ice but two vacancies, and of these only one is desirable. Such a state of things is a one is desirable. Such a state or things is revelation to the average office-seeker, who finds it difficult to comprehend that there should be a change in the Administration without a general turning-out of the ins and a putting-in of the outs. And the prospect that inexorable rule, a putting in of the outs. And the prospect alread is a gloomy one; that inexorable rule, "No removals except for cause," holds out no cheering probability of vacancies to come. There will be an occasional decaptitation among the Consuls, but the process will be limited to such as shall be ascertained to be dishonest or unworthy, and the general out-look is very discouraging.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, with moderate activity. Mess pork closed 10c per bri lower, at \$13.90 ©18.98 for April and \$14.10@14.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May. Lard closed 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per 100 lbs lower, at \$9.45\(\phi\).02\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April and \$9.52\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May. Meats closed easier, at 5e for loose shoulders, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) for do abort ribs, and 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) for do abort clears. Highwines were 1e lower, at \$1.04 per gallon. Flour was in good demand and stronger. Wheat closed \(\frac{1}{2}\) for April. Complosed \(\frac{1}{2}\) for March and \(\frac{1}{2}\).25\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April. Complosed \(\frac{1}{2}\) higher, at \(\frac{1}{2}\).25\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April and 42\(\frac{1}{2}\) element for April and 42\(\frac{1}{2}\) element for April and 42\(\frac{1}{2}\) fo May. Lard closed 2½c per 100 lbs lower, at \$9.4569.42 for April and \$9.52 for May.

Meats closed easier, at 56 for loose shoulders, 7½c for do abort clears. Highwines were 1c lower, at \$1.04 per gallon. Flour was in good demand and stronger. Wheat closed ½c higher, at \$1.25 for May. Outs closed ½c for April and 42½c for May. Outs closed dull, at \$3½c for April and 42½c for May. Outs closed dull, at \$3½c for April and 52½c for April and 35c for May. Rye was ic higher, closing at 63½c 66½c each and 64c for April. Barley was firm, at 53c for March and 52½c for April. Barley was firm, at 53c for March and 52½c for April. Barley was firm, at 53c for March and 52½c for April. Hogs were active and about steady, at \$0.2560.65 for common to choice. Cattle were active and unchanged, with sales at peaceful settlement is not what is wanted by

\$2.30@5.95. Sheep were dull and eas One hundred dollars in gold would be \$104.75 in greenbacks at the close.

Mr. WASBEURNE has made a formal requ of the President to be recalled from his post as Minister of the French Republic, the re-President,—immediately, or upon the ap-pointment and arrival in Paris of his sucpointment and arrival in Paris to a cessor. Secretary Evants, in reply, communicates the President's compliance with the request, together with the desire that Mr. Washburne shall remain in his present positive that the present of tion until his successor shall have presented his letter of credence. The President, his letter of credence. The Presidens, through the Secretary of State, pays to Min-ister Washburne one of the highest compli-ments ever received by a foreign representanizing in terms of unusual praise the im-portance and value of the services rendered by him under circumstances especially em-barrassing and difficult. There will be no difference of opinion as to the eminent fit-ness and justice of this warm commenda-

Mr. J. J. KEARNEY, one of the Cook County members of the Legislature, has the un-enviable distinction of being the only man in the Cook County delegation who is oppos-ed to any and every scheme for getting rid of the present Ring Commissioners. Mr. Keaner's constituents will be anxious to have him explain his partisanship of the present corrupt Board. It is not improbable that they include a large number of mechanics and laborers who would like to have some of the employment which will be furnished by continuing the construction of the Court-House; yet it is well understood that the people of Cook County will not vote \$1,000,-000 or any other sum to be expended by Messrs. Holden & Co., the present firm which is running our county affairs. Mr. Kearner may as well keep this phase of the matter in mind; it will likewise do him no harm to remember that Attorney ROUNTREE, when he came back from Springfield, boasted that he had "fixed things," and Mr. Kran-NEY will pretty surely rest under the suspicion of having been "fixed" if he continues to oppose every measure for wiping out the

JOHN D. LEE was yesterday executed upon the scene of the Mountain Meadow massa cre of 1857, and with his life paid the penalty of his connection with that fie atrocity. He was convicted mainly upon Mormon testimony, and the jury which brought in the verdict of guilty consisted part-ly of Mormons—facts which indicate clearly that Lee's conviction and execution were in accordance with the desire and plans of BRIGHAM YOUNG. LIE protested last his innocence of any participation in or responsibility for the fearful butchery of emigrants at Mountain Meadow, and in his final declaration, made with the certainty of death staring him full in the face, reiterated the charge that he had been aban-doned and betrayed by the Mormon rulers and made a scapegoat for their enormities. The statement printed thi morning is the only authoritative one that has been made, all others being the concoctions of newspaper correspondents. Lez has told the story of the crime for which he claims to have suffered unjustly, and whatever the opinion of the world may be concerning the truth or falsity of his asseverations of innocence, public sentiment will echo his dying demand that he shall not be the only one to be punished.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE IMPLACABLES. Already there is a general howl from the Implacables of all sections because the Presi-dent has not settled the Southern question. The President was inaugurated on the 5th of March; his Cabinet was not confirmed for several days after, and was not organized occupied with some hundreds of cases of expired commissions of important public of-fices, and beset by warring and contending supporters of applicants. He has had really less than a week in which to consider and ake any action. He has patiently heard the listurbed States, and each faction is clamor ous because he has not determined the whol business in its favor The case of South Carolina may be considered as practically determined, and in a brief time will settle itself peacefully and amicably. In regard stant recognition of PACKARD and the armed dispersion of the Nicholls Government. The other faction demands the immediate withdrawal of the troops, who are only preserving the peace, and letting both Governmenis free to fight the battle out by force,—a battle which, once begun, will not end until hundreds of lives shall be lost and the State

reduced to anarchy.

It is a remarkable fact that both faction of the Implacables prefer an armel conflict publican Implacables North and South howl for a bloody conflict in order to fire the Northern heart and thereby get up an oppo-sition to the President's civil policy and compel him to fall back on the old plan of running State Governments by the means of gunboats and artillery. The Democratic Im-placables want a conflict, and a bloody one; they want to kill off some more negroes; they want the establishment of military governments that they may have a grievance, and defeat any possible breaking up of the color line or dismemberment of the party at the South. Both factions of the Implacables Democratic and Republican—are united against the President's policy; are united against peace at the South; and are therefore denouncing the President for his neglect

a Commission to go to Louisiana, report the actual condition of affairs, and whether it be not practicable to withdraw the troops with-out giving license to bloodshed, and to es-tablish one civil Government there instead Louisiana have been in such confusion that even the Republicans in Congress have not been able to agree either as to the truth or the remedy. Certainly it is not unreasonable that the President shall take a few weeks

the Implacables. They do not want any thing of that kind. Peace at the South would destroy the whole political capital the extreme men of both parties at the No and at the South. Peace at the South wo render the extreme politicians wholly use-less; they would have nothing to howl about; their vocation would be gone. President, when he acts, will act resolu when he acts he will adhere to his action the consequences what they may. But he will not act until he can do so intelligently, and only act in the interest of peace and of s final abandonment of the use of troops to manage State Governments.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN !

The House of Representatives at Spring field has passed what is known as Mr CROCKER'S bill. This bill has for its object to enable counties, cities, towns, townships school districts, and all other municipal con porations to fund, retire, and purchase their outstanding bonds and other evidences of debt, and to provide for the registration of new bonds, etc., in the office of the Sta Auditor. The object and purpose of this bill is a very proper one. It authorizes the municipalities, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the voters, to issue new bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent, and having not exceeding twenty years to run, and not to exceed in amount th present indebtedness, and to exchange them for outstanding bonds already due, or to sell them and apply the proceeds to the purchase of such overdue bonds. All new bonds are to be registered in the office of the State Auditor. The Auditor is to annually ascertain the amount necessary to pay the interest on such bonds, together with such sum of the principal as may be required to be paid annually, and the rate of tax necessary to produce the amount of revenue from the valuation of the taxable property of each of such municipalities as will equal these required payments; which rate of tax is to be extended upon the levy of taxes for that year as part of the tax levied for State purcoses. The revenue from this tax is to be be applied to the credit of the interest and

principal of such bonds.

All this is very clear and very proper in itself; but in the fourth section there is an obscurity which is capable of being construed s it now stands to authorize an outrage which we had supposed was crushed out by the courts some years ago. We may be mis taken in the purpose of the provision, of which we have seen no explanation. After providing for the Auditor's certificate of the ate of tax to be levied for the interest and principal of these bonds on the property of the several municipalities, the bill proceeds

as follows : And the said per cent shall thereupon be dee added to, and a part of the per cent which is or may be levied or provided by law for the purposes of State revenue, and shall be so treated by such clerk, officer, or authority, hi making such esti-mates and books for the collection of State taxes, and the said taxes shall be collected with the State axes, and all laws relating to the State revenue shall apply thereto, except as herein otherwise provided; and such per cent shall be deducted from the-levy of such county, city, town, township, school district, or other municipal corporation for he current or ensuing year.

The exact intention of that part of this provision which we have put in italic is not clear. Previously it was provided that the per cent or rate of tax is to be added to and made part of the per cent or rate of tax levied for State revenue; but this provision to which we have pointed directs that this per cent shall be deducted from the levy of such municipality for the current year. What does this mean? Does it mean that whatever rate of tax may be levied on the property within a municipality for this special purpose there shall be deducted a ing or equivalent rate from the ordinary levy made for State purposes? If this be the meaning of this provision, is it people. They want not only a return to the not an attempt to re-enact the grab law of money to pay the local indebtedness, interest and principal? This act of 1869 was in operation several years, but the enormous grab made in 1873-'4 led to an appeal to the courts, and to a decision which set aside the law and compelled the restoration of tax collected under it. The bill of Mr. CROCKER may not have such an object in view, but, in the absence of any intelligent explanation, the bill should be amended so as to exclude any such interpretation or construction This is more necessary, because the bill undertakes to declare that its provisions shall remain a contract on the part of the

OLD POLITICIANS AND NEW POLITICS. The "spoils" and the Southern question were, after all, the chief elements in Amercan politics when the late Presidential campaign was made. The reason why Mr. Tri-pen received so many Republican votes was, that he promised vigorously reform in the civil service and the pacification of the South. The Northern Democrats remained faithful to him because they did not believe in the Reform programme, but wanted the loaves and fishes; the South united on him ecause of the fear of a continuation of the GRANT policy of interference to sustain the carpet-baggers. The Republican votes he received were in the faith that he would do all he promised. The developments incident to the long contest over the result demonstrated pretty fully that Mr. THERE was not the man to be trusted for either of the pledges. Now, President Haves' first act in pleages. Now, Freschen the state of the new Administration has been to attempt to take both these elements, which proved so hazardous for the Republican party, out the politics of the day. Of course this project is only fairly begun as yet, but its effects are exemplified by some incidents noted by a Washington correspondent, who writes:

writes:

"I don't know which party I belong to," said a Southern Democrat the other day. "How do you like your Administration?" asked an Eastern Republican of a Democratic Congressmant A few days ago a famous Republican orator was inquiring of his friends how they relished working a year to put their opponents in power, and at the same time certain Democrats were writing from Tennessee that their party would go to pieces if KEY went into the Cabinet. "I can't make any calculations," remarked lately a distinguished KET went into the Cabinet. "I can't make any calculations," remarked lately a distinguished Senator who used to have a reputation for predicting the future of politics. "When a Republican President puts Democrate in the post-offices, and says he will pay just as much attention to the recommendations of Congressmen as to those of other respectable citizena, there is no telling what to expect. It's a revolution, and nothing less."

Nearly every person who takes an interest in public affairs, most have semested com-

are most likely to sustain it.

If President Hayes succeeds in wiping these two elements out of politics, there will be a large number of professional politicans on both sides who will have to seek some on both sides who will have to seek some other mode of subsistence. The work of reforming the practices of our civil service is already under full headway. Every member of the Cabinet is fully committed to it and in hearty sympathy with it. If it takes a sufficiently strong hold during President Harrs' Administration, as it is likely to do. the fierceness of a struggle for the offices will give way to more dignified and worthy issues for a division of the people, and the blowers and strikers for the professional poli-ticians will be considerably reduced in number, since they will have no assurance of reward in case their efforts be successful. Meanwhile the Senators, members of Congress, heads of Departments, and influential men in the party will then turn their attention to affairs of State instead of occupying their entire time as mere office-brokers. When service in Congress and other public capacity shall take on this shape, men of nore ability and character will be willing to articipate in it, and more brains will be enpaged in working out the problems of pubic finance and self-government than have been brought to bear on these subjects for many years past.

The peaceful solution of the Southern

complication, which we are convinced President Hayes will bring about as soon as it can be done with fairness to the honest men on both sides, will also weed out a number versed in any other phase of politics. There are men at the North passing for statesmen whose only pretensions to such a title consist in stereotyped atterances on outhern affairs,—either flaunting bloody shirt" or delivering jeremiads over the condition of an abused people. There are men at the South now holding office both s Republicans and Democrats who would never attain the distinction or emoluments if there were fair and peaceful elections, with whites and blacks on both sides, divided among themselves, not on a sectional or race ssue, but as to the policy which should govwill have gone when a systematic civil service, tenure of office during good behavior and general pacification shall have been fair-

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. We confess to a disappointment at the results of the Democratic nominations for Aldermen. We had hoped that the party generally would have been influenced by cess of the Common Council elected a year ago, in bringing order out of disorder and reducing the annual expenditures and taxes \$2,000,000, and have contributed something to give permanency to this reform. Instead of this, a large proportion of that party have left the nominations of candidates for Aldermen almost exclusively to the mob, —the men whose principal aim is to have the public expenditures made as large as possible, the number of officers and the mount of salaries increased to the highest points. These people pay no taxes, and therefore experience no hardship, and practically indorse the demand of the Communists, that those who have by thrift, industry, and economy acquired property shall main-tain and support those who have neither thrift nor economy, and therefore no prop-erty. The saloons, the brothels, the gam-

blers, and the pimps of all degrees, are disgusted with the present style of City Gov-ernment. They want liberal men,—that is, men who will distribute with liberal hand the money of other regular annual increase, to meet the increase demands of those who insist upon being sunported at the public expense.

The nominations made by the Democ party for Aldermen are, with few except he most discreditable. Considering the City Government is really nothing more than the management of a business corpora tion, the candidacy of these men is, in itself, an insult to popular intelligence. It is a disgrace to the people of the wards in which these men were nominated, a disgrace to the party which nominated them, and a dishonor to the city in which they can be elected. The general turn-out in all the wards nominate these men for the office of Alder men indicates how strong the purpose to reverse the character of the City and to grasp the control of the tax levie and of the appropriations and expenditures Citizens who are apathetic at all times it election matters can see in these election the calamity which is threatened by the pos sible election of these men.

Without going into detail, we invite es pecial attention to the nomination of the man HILDRETH in the Seventh Ward. That ward is largely Democratic, and where ordi narily a Democratic nomination is equivale to an election. We will not believe that the respectable, law-abiding, honest Democration of that ward desire to be represented by such a man as HILDERTH. There are unquestionably several Democrats in the ward who are both capable and honest, and who would make creditable Aldermen. As the cancus Mr. J. H. RIORDAN received nearly 500 Democratic votes against HILDRETS. He is represented as a man of property, intelligence, and of a respectable character. The friends of decency, of order, and of honest government, of all parties, should units against Hildrich as a common foe They should unite either upon RIGHDAN or some other Democrat of fair and the city, and popular intelligence by defeating, this man HILDRETH. While HIL DRETH is conspicuously objectionable, there are other candidates who, less notorious, are are other candidates who, less notorious, are equally unfit to be elected, and against whom the intelligence and the decency of all parties should protest, and by united action, without division of parties, defeat. It should be remembered that the Aldermen elected this year will serve two years, and hence the men elected ten days hence will hold over next year, when the same mob of Commun ists and tax-eaters will renew their efforts to ists and tax-eaters will renew their efforts to get possession of the Common Council. We warn the public, therefore, that, with so much at stake, it will be inviting a public calamity to let these men be elected to the City Council. Public interests and public safety demand that mere party considera-tions shall in no case be allowed to govern

in the choice of Aldermen. panies, for one reason or another, failed to reply to a request from the New York Legis-lature for information about the pay and per-quisites of their officers. Among them were the New York Mutual Life, the Equitable, ies, for one reason or another, failed to

the New York Life, the Knickerbocker, the World Mutual Life, and the Metropolitan Life. No attention having been paid by them to the request for information, their representatives were summoned to Albany for personal examination before the Assembly Committee on Insurance. We give the results of the first day's investigation in another column. It will be more than interesting to Western policy-holders who have drawn romantic ideas from the sweet discoursings of life-insurance agents about the simple, unaffected philanthropy of every one in the business. One of the companies finds three Presidential officers necessary to do its presiding. The United States Government can afford but two. The testimony of the President of another company showed

the New York Life, the Knickerbooker, the

ment can afford but two. The testimony of the President of another company showed that his compensation had averaged \$29,217 for eighteen years, and that for some years it had been \$57,500,—nearly as much as the combined pay of the President of the United States and the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. The Assembly Committee has not yet finished its work. There are several companies yet to be examined. We shall await disclosures with great interest. If the powers of the Committee go so far, let them examine other expenditures. For instance, if it has cost these companies—that is, if it has cost their policy-holders—these immense sums to maintain their staff of immense sums to maintain their staff of genial and gentlemanly officials, what has it cost the policy-holders to erect the elegant uildings in which these gentlemen oc themselves with the generous task of look-ing after the future welfare of widows and orphans?

introduced in the English Parliament having for its purpose the confederation of the South-African colonies, the Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and Natal. The bill provides for a complete Government of the confederation, and also leaves it optional for the Dutch Republic to join the union, in which case their inhabitants ar become naturalized British subjects. Altho the colonists themselves are very suspiciou the bill, there seems to be a general impress that it will become a law, and the English papers are already discussing the most advantageous locality for the seat of Government, some of them favoring Cape Town and others Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth. The Pall Mail Budget says: "The most formidable opposition to the bill, however, is likely to arise on the provisions relating to the Privy Council,—which do not acknowledge, it is said, the private of the provision of the provision of the provision of the private of the proposition of the propositio Council,—which do not acknowledge, it is said, the principie of responsible government,—and to the constitution of the Legislative Council by the neminations of the Governor-General. The existing Legislative Council of the Cape Colony is founded upon popular election; and although the colonists in 1871 were by no means eager to accept 'responsible government,' believing it to be introduced as an excuse for the withdrawal of military support by the Liberal Ministry at home, they are now very impatient of attacks home, they are now very impatient of attack upon it." It is of interest in this contalso, that there is a project for the cor arso, that there is a project for the confedera-tion of the Australian colonies, although in the latter instance the movement originated with the colonists themselves and not with the Home Government, as in the case of the South African

The investigations into the management the life-insurance companies are bringing light some interesting revelations, abowing who becomes of the money of the policy-holder Take the case of the Equitable Life; the follow ing pay-roll was disclosed to the asto of the public:

H. B. HYDE, began his work in 1859 on a salary of \$1,000. In 1863 he got \$5,000; in 1864, with his perquisites, he skinned the public out of \$21,190; and thereafter it annually increased until in 1874 it reached the glorious aggregate of expenditures and taxation of the past, but a \$57,500, which was maintained until 1875, when \$64,000, changed his income to the small and beggarly pittance of \$37,000 per annum, which he is now and has been receiving since that time But he wrung himself in as the "Agent" of the Mutual Life, for which he received the annual douceur of \$20,000, making his salary \$57,000. In this way Hyde took the hide and tallow out

> The Springfield Republican advocates Wan-MOTH's plan of compromise in Louisians in a way that is childlike and bland. It says that under this plan a Legislature would be organ-ized Democratic in the Senate and anti-PACKARD vass the vote for Governor, "thus giving Nicholls a perfect legal title." "Of course," Mr. Bowles smilingly adds, "this would wipe out Kellogo's election to the Senate, and moderate men could be chosen to fill the vacan cies. All to be done under the supervision of a Commission,—say Vice-President WHERLER, CHARLES FOSTER, STANLEY MATTHEWS, and two or three Democrats." The fun of all this is in the remark, "All to be done under the supervision of a Commasion"! That would be a good deal like the appointment of a Commis-sion to "supervise" the operations of a man who is betting on a "sure thing," in order to convince the loser that everything was done "or the square." WARMOTH'S plan, as the Republican says, is a "sure thing" for NICHOLLS. Then why trouble WHEBLER, MATTHEWS, FOR-TER, and two or three Democrats to supervise it? It will run itself. WARMOTH never invent-

The St. Louis Republican says that Presiden HAYES "seems to have shut his eyes to the fac that between the people of Louisians and South Carolina and the carpet-baggers there is irrecon-cilable animosity, and that a spark thrown into this magazine may produce an explosion." On this magazine may produce an explosion." On the contrary, it looks very much as though the Presidential eyes were quite open to this fact. And since he proposes to be a President of the whole people, and not merely of "the people" of the South recognized by the Republicans, he will probably arrange the magazine that the sparks will not explode it to any alarming extent. Perhaps the Republican can explain how to compromise an "irreconcilable animosity" better than by keeping the irreconcilables from cutting each other's throats. If the condition of things at the South is as described, it will, be a simple necessity to keep troops in the South, possibly to prevent the "animosity" of the carpet-bagger from working injury to "the people"; possibly the reverse. It is sad to be informed by the Republican that a hegira of Northern men from the South is the only compromise "the people" will accept. omise "the people" will accept.

To the Editor of The Tribunz.

CHICAGO, March 23.—I was very much surprised to see that your morning issue of this day advocates for the position of Tressurer a person who, if the management of his own business is any criterion, is notoriously unit for the position. I generally vote the straight ticket, but am free to say that could not awallow such a position;

Manufactures.

We have received several protests, some verbal and some in writing, of tenor like the above. We are not aware that the gentleman himself desires to be a candidate; some of his friends have warmly recommended him for the office, and the commendation in the item was made upon their representation.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican calls att The Springfield (Mass.) Republican calls attention to the probability that the next Pope may be an Englishman,—the first since Nicholas Breakspreau, in the feudal ages. The person thus alluded to is Monsignor Howard, who has just been made a Cardinal. He is a member of Alberton. He will make an excellent Alder-

sity, at the head of which is an old Catholic family, at the head of which is also Duke of Norsolk, the premier Duke of the English Peerage. He has lived in Bome for a long time, being Vicar of 8t, Peter's, and is in much personal favor with the present Pope. He is 48 years of age, and a man of high character and very ripe scholarship. The particular rea-son which has led to the supposition that he will be the successor is a very general belief that his candidacy would afford a more likely opportu-nity for agreement than that of any Italian. If this supposition has any basis, it is difficult to see why the candidacy should not fall upon Car-dinal Markino, the other English representa-tive in the Sacred College, who stands equally high with Monsignor Howard in character and scholarship, and is a man of much more force and energy. an old Catholic fan

A very large number of Fourth Ward Republicans are disposed to resent the action of the Thursday evening meeting which made up the delegate ticket to be voted for to-day. They claim that through the "sculduggery" of Bill Harres, TRUDS, MIKE MCDONALD, GARRITY, MORRIS MARTIN, and other eminent reformers they were cheated out of their choice of delegates; and, while they do not hold the gentlemen selected as delegates responsible for the men selected as delegates responsible for conduct of HARPER and his gang, they show at the polls to day that "buildoring' not be successfully carried on in the F. Ward. An anti-Harpen ticket, compose the following named gentlemen, will be sented at the Republican primary elec-the Fourth this afternoon:

R. B. Ricaby,
W. E. Frost,
P. P. Matthews,
D. V. Purrington,
H. A. Anderson,
James L. High,
L. Goldhardt.

Secretary SHERMAN has ordered that Dr. MARY WALKER shall be walked out of the Treasury building. As she scuds under bare poles, he probably thinks she belongs to the Navy Department. The Doctor, however, differs, and had to be put out forcibly a day or two since. In the melee she threatened to shoot, and the doorkeeper, having a regard for his own person, so handled her arms that she took a shoot into the street. She threatens to make it hot for SHERMAN by firing the heart of the women of the country to resent the outrage upon her personal liberty. She will fall in this. Women are unalterably hostile to any of their sex who persist in a costume which renders the concealment of large feet and corpulent ankles an impossibility.

It seems a pity to keep Mrs. PIKE shut up it jail, just because her main witness is "not here." Why she is kept there anyway, it is difficult to understand. Her story was a little "fishy," and her life appears to have been a triffe "scaly," and she got a good many people by the "gills," but it must be remembered that her name is "PIKE." There was no proo whatever that she knew anything about the lunatic has a right to get the benefit of it.

Mrs. Pikz go hunt for her witness.

From the high standpoint of an independent ob-server, having no interest but the nation's interest biased by no unkind or partisan feeling against the Administration, and disposed to criticise its con-duct only in a spirit of absolute fairness, the Times, etc.

The editorial from which the above choi assage is culled was evidently written by RUDE. It is just the way he talks in court, always inspires a lawyer when he knows that at least seven men in the jury before him have his

Dr. RAPHARL, the well-known fortune-toof Chicago before the fire, has just committed suicide in Cincinnati. The killed himself because his wife left all her property, some \$350,000, to her children, and then, of course, the poor astrologer had no fortune to tell. His occupation was gone. He literally died of mis fortune. It must be admitted that he chose good place in which to terminate his career All the surroundings in the Pork City are favor able to great composure of mind and strength of purpose when suicide is in contemplation.

So OLE BULL has come again. OLE, is it to be a "farewell to America" this time? "Thou art so far and yet so near" that the phrenologist's diagnosis of your bumps seems to be in-disputable. He calls the secret of your success "weirdness." It certainly isn't tiredness. You must "hang up de fiddle and de bow" one of these days, of course, but the public will never bid you good-by, "admission one dollar," again until your right hand forgets its cunning, and the rest of you, too, for that matter. Hu.preru's fellows rather overdid the stuff-

ing business in the Fifth Precinct of the Seventh Ward. They counted out 433 votes for the 'honest Gauger' and 50 for John Riordan, the decent men's candidate. No friend of Riordan was allowed inside where the counting was done. The belief outside is, that Riordan had a majority of the bona fige Der had a majority of the bons are Democratic votes belonging to the precinct. But loafers and tramps by the score and hundreds from other wards were imported, and the chaps in charge of the polls managed the rest of the cheating.

When two dogs fall out over a bone with When two dogs fall out over a bone with a heap of meat on it, a third dog is apt to snatch it. The I.-O. has had the sinecure tax-list two years,—paying "Buffalo" \$10,000 per year for it,—so said. The E. J. had it last year. They are both fighting for it this year, and the chances are that Huck will adopt the policy of "conciliation and compromise" by giving it to the Post. This would please everybody except the numerous creditors of the bankrupt, who are waiting impatiently for the first installment.

Perhaps the best "Southern Commission" would be to hunt up Sergt. Barns and send him through the bulldozed parishes of Louisiana with the "old flag." He might go one way, ELI PERKINS another, and Private DALKELL a third. Then "compromise" on this basis: If either returned to New Orleans alive, then let PACKARD be Governor; if the heads of all were sent in promptly, then let NICHOLLS be Gov-

HENRY WATTERSON was received on his return to Louisville by a general turn-out of distinguished citizens. In the course of the ovation he made the speech he promised to deliver when in Congress. He told his people all about the situation, and now everything in Kentucky is "as quiet as a nursery,"—a kind of "bubbling still" peculiar to the Blue Grass Country, which generally ends in high w(h)lnes.

The Seventh Ward can be saved from the shame and disgrace of being represented by a self-confessed revenue robber. The fellow's nomination was a fraud; it was secured by im-porting hundreds of loafers and tramps from other wards. The scum of half-s-dozen wards were dumped into the Seventh. Let the Repub-licans and decent Democrats unite on a candi-date, and they can elect their man and squeich

The Greenbackers have nominated ABRER TAYLOR for Mayor. Elect him, and the city will be able to run its various departments without taxation, by the issue of scrip to be made a legal-tender for all claims against the city, redeemable, at the pleasure of the corporation, in other scrip of rike tenor, interchangeable for a municipal bond bearing interest at 3.65 per cent, payable in scrip. 'Rah for As!

"Hamburg Massacre" BUTLER has been all the way from South Carolina to Washington, in order to instruct the Administration as to its duty, and has gone home disgusted. The first duty of the Administration, when be comes again, will be to arrest and try him for murder. That is a civil right from which he has been too long debarred.

nan, and ought to be elected by at least the

The Republican Club of the Eighteenth Wat their last meeting recommended Mr. Anna R. Schanton for Alderman to the support the primaries this afternoon. He is an old redent and property-owner, member of the wat known firm of Puringron & Schanton. He a very worthy and estimable citizen, and, if a consents to serve, can easily be elected.

FREDERICK J. GROSS was "spotted" wh FREDERICK J. GROSS was "spotted" wi it was settled that some one was stealing it ters from the Post-Office, because on a salary \$900 a year he and his wife were living like m at the Palmer House. Had he possessed a ability of some young men who board at the class houses he might have evaded suspicion never paying his board.

Gen. McCLELLAN could not be confirm Gen. McClentaw could not be confirmed the New York Senate for Superintendent Public Works. There was a fear that, w McClentaw in charge, the canals would not opened before October. He was always to alow and always too late; and then his co nection with that moth-exterminator trans-tion has never been satisfactorily explained.

MATT CARPENTER'S monkey, who turns "organ," alleged to be a newspaper, in Milwar kee, is making faces at the editor of Tus Tan UNE. The countenance of the "amousing" little creature, however, is so shaded by his ca flaps that much of the humor of his grimaces e capes observation.

The I.-O., as a "rag" organ, ought to receive more favor from the paper companies. They persist in suing ft for past-due paper, both printing and promissory. Maybe they think the effort of the I.-O. to keep up the price of

Why do we not see the following in the Time nowadays: "Four years of HAYES is four years of Grantism." It used to appear as regularly as a standing "ad."

SUSAN B. ANTHONY is once more among us, and all the young gallants are on the qui vise as usual. Fie, Susan!

The Cammons, having no further use for the Pennsylvania Legislature, prorogued it yester-day "sine dis."

Pield Marchal Halstead calls District Marchal

A San Prancisco reporter named Odgiers has snee a fellow-townsman who thrashed him, for \$10,000

a fellow-townsman who thrashed him, for \$10,000. Fifty years ago M. Thiere wrote "The Fyrenees and South of France," which has just been republished for private circulation.

It is said that Julis Ward Howe's Cauchter Mande is engaged with a man named Lynn in revasing her mother's poems for publication.

It is said that the hard knocks sustained by the Marchioness of Lorne, in her contact with an unfeeling world, have converted her to Spiritualism. The death of Abner Huntley, who expired, at the age of 100 years, in New York lately, throws upon the charitable world a puling osphan boy of \$1.

"The waiters in one of the New York hotels are not allowed to wear whiskers in any form "—Cin. Com. Such rules here suit better if extended to Miss Frances E. Willard is devoting her one

in Boston exclusively to ladies. Lady ushers guard the doors, when she holds forth, and not even that innocuous male, the Boston reporter is suffered to approach. "Mr. Beecher approves the Cabinet. He mays that Mr. Evarts is a delightful talker, but talks too much about himself. This is not quite kind, considering that he once talked about Beecher the larger part of a fortnight."—New York Evening

Telegram.

For this are we Presidents. An exchange says:

"The tomb of Andrew Johnson is unmarked and unhonored. A little wooden shed covers the grave. of the President and his wife, who lies buried at his sale,—which side is a question, for neither grave bears a single mark."

Upon the examination of Mr. Pord, in the bankruptcy proceedings against the New York publishing house of J. B. Ford & Co., that pentleman testified that Beecher's assmons were only worth the metal they were cast in, and the "Life of Christ," which cost, including the plates and contract with the author, \$27,000, was carried at \$5,000.

The doctors of Ghent are on a strike. That

The doctors of Ghent are on a strike. They have formed a society and propose publishing the

names of all patients who fall to "represent" for fees, and each doctor piedges himself not to visit any person so published. A bill has been introduced in the Gheat Common Council to abolish the Board of Health as an unnecessary expense.

Another cousin of Mr. Emerson remarks in the Boston Transcript: "The strident overture in Wagner's 'Flying Dutchman' barst upon us file an inviscorating northwest breeze after the languid airs of Italian opers, and its deep truth of pure poetry and passion made the superficial sensationalism of Verdi seem, say, like Miss Braddon after George Eliot."

Mary Sheridan, of Bayonne, N. J., became en-

ly-line at a height of about twenty feet from the ground, hauled him out about six feet from the house, and left him there while she went for more beer. The child was in convulsions when reseased by her neighbors.

The harvesting of editors appears to be attended with difficulties this season. A California journalist thrashed a bloodthirsty assailant, and now John Hathaway, of the Versailles (O.) Independent, has scared off a gory-minded livery-stable keeper by accepting the latter's challenge to carnage. Williams slandered a young lady, and Hathaway "wrote him up." The bold Williams issued a manifesto comprehending combat, and Hathaway replied, "Lo! here am I," whereupon the challenger left to pick out the ground, and is still engaged in that enterprise.

A Mrs. Wallace, of Philadelphia, is arranging a programme in the interests of European war cor-

A Mrs. Wallace, of Philadelphia, is arranging a programme in the interests of European war correspondents out of a job. She proposes taking a party of young ladies through London, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, the Rhine, Heidelberg, Baden, Strasburg, Bale, Lucerne, Bruning Pass, Brienz, Geissbach Falls, Interlackes, Berne, St. Gothard Pass, Turin, Geneva, Plas, Boms, Florence, Venice, Milan, Mont Cenia, and Paris. The trip will close in September, but we may hone to have of tearthly hattless.

Mont Cenis, and Paris. The trip will close in September, but we may hope to hear of terrible battles, attendant with large diminations of the force, from any point and at any time.

A special to the Cincinnati Gazette from Lancaster (0.) says: "Mr. A. T. Kraner picked up on his farm, two miles east of Reynoldsburg, a couple of days since, a tooth weighing seven and three-quarter pounds, supposed to be the tooth of a mastodon. It had been washed out of a mark on the farm by a small stream of water running through it. The general supposition is that the greater portion of the akeleton is yet in the marsh, and it is intended, under more favorable conditions, to make a thorough search for the remains of the hage monater of antiquity. The tooth in question is evidently a grinder, and measures five by eight inches."

Inches."

The New York World appears to take on able interest in the Pike-Jones murder: 'ing more pitiable and disgusting has been before the public for a long time past the 'confession' of Mrs. Pike, the loose-girdle of a loose-minded Spiritualist, who the off murdered another person of the same kidns himself. The woman had not even the of womanliness to pretend that she was lad it by passion, but made ap a long and twadding of overpowering 'magnetism' and other re-

WASHIN

Another Cabin Sits on the olina C

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Secretary Schurz's the Line of In

All His Bureau Office to Explain is

Special Disputch to NGTON, D. C., Ma did not hold a long session did not hold a long season ately upon its adjournment liberations in regard to So licly announced. This w THE TRIBUNE's dispatches will be seen from the fo has been transmitted to the South Carolins, contemplate tween the President and tween the Aresident and the Washington:

in Washington:

KXECUTIVE MANSION,
March 23, 1877.—Siz: I a
President to bring to your at
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the intervention of the mitti in the political derangement erament and affict the peop in this desire the President ruly represents the patriot body of the people of the U possible that a protracted of dovernment of any State on to be a matter of the invest unde to the people of the furtherance of a prompt are general purpose, he invites of your opinions on the who of the proposed forms as useful. By direction of the Preside
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l am, very respectfully, you
W. R. Roesse
To the Hon. Daniel H. Che THE PRESIDES
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in regard to the state o
South Carolina. He has during the last two we made by pulliteians on writing and many more these have that official desirable that the inform tion is to be talten should

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as to the actual result of South Carolina last Nov there are so few elemen on the Republican side its recognition and National Administration is this opinion that personal friends now been seriously discussin it will be better for him settled to open a law of Boston. The result of cannot be in the least Chamberlain will probato the position for which during the last three intration will undoubted power to enable him. There is already a the character of the men of both parties on net this week in regard tions. Patience is not positional parties of the character of the men of both parties on net this week in regard tions. Patience is not passed in as it may seem, a majoriew Administration to Pass a SNA.

siew Administration to Pass A SNA on the extremely impound from a much conside stowed upon an ordina. They say that the additional information facts are as well kno be, and that he can a day as after the Louisis its report, or a consult Chamberlain and Ham Exparte statements have been laid before to fithem all, he feels positive information action in these cases. of them all, he feels positive information action in these cases. urged him to withdress tate-Houses in New (well as those who he recognition of Packar told the President ONLY ONE SIT in their respective which it has been theil is the position in which self on becoming Chie He finds a certain States troops made of the country forces of the country fo

nt back on the people to get rid of "Colvet forgotten.

am to the support of on. He is an old resimember of the well-de Schanton. He is citizen, and, if he is be elected.

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take consider-der: "Noth-is been thrust past than the e-girdled wife the other day a kidney with the common is led into sin raddling story other rubbish a the eyes of a features re-key in Wash-the actors in longed to the Pike is piain-mid, since the pe and class, well wound is pixel would leking oakum.

WASHINGTON.

Another Cabinet Meeting Sits on the South Carolina Case,

And the Outcome Is an Invitation to the Rival Governors.

Their Presence Desired in Washington for a Little Private Talk.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange Publicly Repudiates Packard.

Minister Washburne Finally Solicits a Letter of Recall.

And Receives a Most Flattering Compliment from the President.

Secretary Schurz's Initial Step in the Line of Investigation.

All His Bureau Officers Are Required to Explain in Detail.

THE SOUTH.

INVITED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The Cabinet did not hold a long session to-day, and immedi-ately upon its adjournment the result of its de-liberations in regard to South Carolina was publicly announced. This was foreshadowed in THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches last evening, and, as will be seen from the following letter, which has been transmitted to the rival Governors in South Carolina, contemplates a consultation between the President and those Governors here

tween the President and those Governors here in Washington:

THE LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1877.—Sin: I am instructed by the President to bring to your attention his purpose to take into immediate consideration the position of affairs in South Carolina, with a view of determining the course which under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it may be his duty to take in reference to the situation in that State, as he finds it upon succeeding to the Presidency. It would give the President great pleasure to confer with you in person, if you shall find it convenient to visit Washington, and shall concur with him in thinking such a conference the readiest and best mode of placing your views as to the political situation in your State before him. He would greatly prefer this direct communication of opinion and information to any other method of ascertaining your views upon the present condition and the immediate prespect of public interests in South Carolina. If reasons of weight with you should discourage this course, the President will be glad to receive any communication from you, in writing, or through any delegate possessing your confidence, that will convey to him your views of the impediments to a peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State Government in South Carolina, and of the best methods of removing them. It is the earnest desire of the President to be able to put an end, as speedly as possible, to all appearance of the intervention of the military of the United States in the political derangements which affect the tiovernment and afflict the people of South Carolina, in this desire the President cannot doubt that he truly represents the patriotic feeling of the great body of the proposed forms as may seem to you most useful.

By direction of the President I have addressed to the Hon. Wate Hampton a duplicate of this letter.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBJECT in inviting Chamberlain and Hampton to come to Washington is to obtain official information

in regard to the state of the controversy in South Carolina. He has been overwhelmed

to Washington is to obtain official information in regard to the state of the controversy in South Carolina. He has been overwhelmed during the last two weeks with statements made by politicians on both sides, some in writing and many more orally, but none of these have that official character which it is desirable that the information upon which action is to be taken should possess. Nobody can present the case on either side of this trouble-some controversy as well as the two claimants for the position of Governor, and disinterested persons most familiar with the present condition of the dispute are of the opinion that A SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT can be made within forty-eight hours after the first consultation is held in Washington. The question has been frequently asked in political circles to-night whether these Governors will accept the President's invitation to come to Washington or not, and while a few extreme men on both sides—influenced in their judgment, no doubt, by their prejudices—express an opinion that it would be beneath the dignity of either to leave his State and come here to consult in regard to purely local affairs, if is the general belief of those better informed that neither will hesitate to do so at once. Gen. Hampton is understood already to have indicated his willingness to present his case in person, provided he is invited to do so by the President, and Gov. Chamberlain can hardly refuse to do the same. It is no secret that a majority of the Cabinet, while entertaining sentiments of the National Administration impossible. So general is this opinion that Gov. Chamberlain's personal friends now in this city have been seriously discussing the question whether it will be better for him after the controversy is settled to open a law office in New York or in Boston. The result of the Cabinet in will undoubtedly do what lies in its personal friends now in this city have been seriously discussing the question whether it will be better for him after the controversy is settled to open a law offi

chamberlain will probably withdraw his claim to the position for which he has been straighting during the last three months, and the Administration will undoubtedly do what lies in its power to enable him to withdraw gracefully. There is already a noticeable change in the character of the criticisms of extreme men of both parties on the action of the Cabinet this week in regard to the Southern questions. Patience is not a virtue which Southern politicians possess in any great degree. Strange as it may seem, a majority of them expected the sew Administration to Pass a NAR-SUDGMENT on the extremely important and complicated Southern questions without stopping to give hem as much consideration as is usually become a much consideration as is usually become as much consideration here. The property become as much consideration as is usually become as much consideration as they possibly to the property of the state of the state by a state of the major and the property of the state of the major and the property of the state of

to join in an opinion upon a case that was argued before his appointment, and it is not unusual when the personnel of a court has been changed to require that a case shall be reargued for the benefit of the new Judge.

The controversy, especially in Louisiana, has very many of the characteristics of a lawsuit which has been pending now for more than four years. The President is asked to exercise judical powers, and to decide between the parties to the controversy, and he simply desires that the facts in the case may be presented to him in such a manner as to enable him to

ACT UNDERSTANDINGLY.

If, without due consideration, President Hayes should take any step in regard to the Southern question which experience should prove to be unwise, those who are now criticising him for his action would be the first to condemn him for acting too hastily. All that is necessary is that the people on both sides shall be a little patient, and if, when a final decision in each of these cases is reached, the President's polity is found to be different from that foreshadwed in his letter of acceptance and his inaugural address, there will be plenty of opportunity to hold him accountable.

in his letter of acceptance and his inaugural address, there will be pienty of opportunity to hold him accountable.

THE COMMISSION.

It cannot be learned to night that any of the gentlemen who have been tendered positions on the Louisiana Commission except Gov. Brown have accepted the President's invitation to serve upon it. Ex-Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, has been mentioned as one of those likely to be appointed, but it is learned that neither his name nor that of Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, whom rumor has also connected with the Commission, are among those that have been asked to serve upon it. Another Cabinet meeting has been called for 10 o'clock to-morrow.

DECLINE TO ACT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The President is still in telegraphic correspondence with several prominent gentlemen in various sections as to the organization of the Louisiana Commission. Several gentlemen have already declined such appointment on account of private business engagements or desire not to take any active part in the complication.

GEN. M. C. BULLER, elected United States Senator by the Hampton Legislature in South Carolina, left for home tonight after a very pleasant interview with the President. He, with other gentlemen who have been representing Gen. Hampton flovernment will surely be recognized, and that one great object in inviting Gen. Hampton to Washington was to receive from him personally the assurance that the humblest colored man in the State shall receive the same protection as the wealthy white man. There seems to be no doubt that Hampton will accept the myitation of the President.

Hampton will accept the invitation of the President.

COLORED DELEGATION.

To the Western Associates Press.

WASHINGTON. D. C., March 23.—Two colored delegations of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and other colored citizens of Richmond, called on the President to-day to assure him of their kind wishes for the success of his administration, and to thank him for his utterances in behalf of the African race. The President reciprocated the expressions of friendship, and said his efforts would be to advance the equal rights of all. Delegations consisted in part of Bishop James A. Shorter, Fourth Episcopal District, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas conferences; Bishop J. M. Brown, Baltimore, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina conferences, Second Episcopal District; and Bishop J. P. Campbell, North and South Georgia, Florids, Alabama, and Mississippi conferences, Sixth Episcopal District. In response to the address by Bishop Brown the President said:

Gentlenn: I thank you for this call, and for

deforgia, Fiordia, Alabama, and Mississippi conferences, Sixth Episcopal District. In response to the address by Bishop Brown—the President said:

Gentlement: I thank you for this call, and for the kindly sentiments you entertain. I did express anxiety with regard to the future condition of the colored people of our country, especially in the South, and I may add that I was anxious with regard to the condition of all our people. I felt especially with regard to the former class that they could not be so well cared for, protected, and their best interests advanced under a Democratic administration, however well disposed towards them. It should be my purpose, in the discharge of my official duties, to care equally for all our people, and I assure you that the race represented by you will never be neglected by my Administration. It should be understood that the appointment of Mr. Douglass, to which you refer. has more significance than personal remembrance of that distinguished gentleman. It should be accepted as an indication of the purpose to advance the equal rights of the people of the entire country. I thank you for your call and kind expressions with regard to me and the policy of peace which I intend to pursue.

ANOTHER DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. U., March 23.—To-day the Rev. W. P. Derrick and State Senator Powell, of Virginia (colored), called on President Hayes to present resolutions adopted at a meeting of colored citizens of Richmond, bearing teatimony to the good will they entertain for the President, and giving assurances of their aid in support of his Southern policy and of his administration generally. The President, in reply, said that, although that policy might not be successful to the degree he desired, his aim was the good of the entire people of the South, and the restoration of the peace on an enduring basis among all classes. He sympathized with the colored people who had expressed such kindly sentiments, and trusted his friendship for them would be iound more substantial than a mere uttera

LOUISTANA

AN OLD STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Nicholls' partisans NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Nicholls' partisans are still intensely bitter in opposition to sending a Commission here to compromise the Louisiana difficulty. A prominent representative of Nicholls, recently from Washington, declares that at 11 o'clock at night on Feb. 26, at Gen. Randal' L. Gibson's residence in Washington, an agreement was entered into between Messrs. Gibson, Ellis, Levy, and other Democratic Congressmen, and Messrs. Matthews and Foster, of Ohio, to the effect that filibustering should coass and the count he allowed to be completed. cease and the count be allowed to be completed by the Democrats, in consideration that the President should allow Nicholis and Hampton to take possession of Louisi-ana and South Carolina. This agreement he states was signed by all parties, and is now in the hands of John Young Brown, of Kenin the hands of John I oung Brown, of Ren-tucky, and will shortly be published unless Matthews and Foster immediately take steps to carry out their part of the agreement. The gentleman mentioned that he and all the sign-ers have copies. Dark intimations are also thrown out that President Hayes agreed to abide by any bargain which might be made by Mat-thews and Foster, and that they satisfied themselves of that fact before they signed the protocol.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE FOR NICHOLLS. THE COTTON EXCHANGE FOR NICHOLLS.
To the Western Associated Press.

New Orleans, March 23.—A general meeting of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to-day, the largest ever convened, adopted a presmble and resolutions strongly indorsing the Nicholls Government. The preamble pronounces the statement that the business-men of this city are willing to recognize Packard as

right and justice, but for political purposes, and with a view to a pecuniary benefit and profit to be derived therefrom by plaintiff.

THE OFFICES.

ONLY TWO VACANT CONSULATES.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—It will be a matter of mournful interest to the great number of gentlemen in various parts of the country who have applied for Consular appointments to who have applied for Consular appointments to learn that there are at present only two vacan-cies in the whole service. One of these is at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the other at one of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the other at one of the Chinese ports. The salary of the former place is \$8,000, with no fees or allowance; of the latter, \$3,500. The Chinese port is exceedingly unhealthy, and the late Consul there abandoned his office rather than risk his life by a further

residence.

SOME ADDITIONAL VACANCIES

Will no doubt be created by removals for cause after the President and Secretary of State have found time to make a careful examination of found time to make a careful examination of the records and antecedents of the present incumbents, but they will not be numerous. Secretary Fish did his best to make the Consular service efficient and respectable, and if he failed in any instance it was because President Grant did not fully share his scruples against sending incompetent men abroad as a reward for political services.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The following letter has been addressed by Secretary Schurz to all the heads of bureaus in the Interior Department:

Ing letter has been addressed by Secretary Schurz to all the heads of bureaus in the Interior Department:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Sin: I desire you to report to me in writing at as early a day as possible on the following points: First, the organization, distribution, and methods of business of your bureau; second, the force employed and character of their employment, in detail; third, the efficiency of that force, giving your judgment as to changes that may be desirable in the personal interests of the service; fourth, what reduction may be practicable; fifth, your observation as to existing abuses, if any there be, and as to remedies to be applied; sixth, your views as to changes, if any, that may be desirable in the business methods of your bureau. Your report will serve as a basis of future examination. Very respectfully,

THE EXTRA SESSION.

SPECULATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—Speaker Randall and his friends appear sanguine that the delay in the settlement of the Louisiana and South Carolina difficulties has solidified their party, and already saved it from the danger of going to pieces at the extra session over the question of the organization of the House. This is jumping to a conclusion in a very hasty man-ner. There is time yet for a good many ups and downs in the prospects of the Democrats before the session begins. The Northern Democrats hope the Southern question will be kept open, and they will do all they can to prevent the Southern wing of their party from feeling satisfied with the conduct of the Administra-

LIKELY TO BE DISAPPOINTED LIKELY TO BE DISAPPOINTED.

It is evidently the fixed purpose of the President to get rid of the dual Governments before Congress meets in a way which must meet the approval of moderate men of both parties. Although the prospects at the present moment may look favorable for the schemes of the Democratic partisans who hope to effect an opening ocratic partisans who hope to effect an organi-

zation of the House in the interest of the straight-out element, and in hostility to the Administration, a few weeks, or even a few days, may make an entire change in the situation.

THE COMMITTEES.

The belief among prominent members on each side of the House is that the Committees will not be appointed at the short session, with the exception of the Committee on Elections. It is held that it is not even necessary to have the Committee on Appropriations. The last Military bill is already in shape for consideration and amendments. The wish on all sides is to make the session as short a one as possible, and avoid all subjects of importance other than the Military bill.

WASHBURNE.

ASKS TO BE RECALLED. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—It seems to be a fact that Minister Washburne has asked to be recalled from Paris, and that such recall will be made as soon as his successor is deter-

ined upon. The following is the correspondence between dinister Washburne and the President:

Minister Washburne and the President:

Washinotos, D. C., March 22.—To the President: In pursuance of the determination long since formed to return bome at the end of eight years of service as Minister of the United States to France, I now have the honor to request that I may be recalled, the same to take effect immediately, or upon the presentation of letters of the credence of my successor, as may be most agreeable to you. In making known to you my desire in this regard, I beg leave to express to you my best wishes for the success of your Administration, for your own personal welfare, and the peace, happiness, and prosperity of our country. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. Washburne.

THE REPLY.

B. B. WASHIBURNE.

THE REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHISOTON, D. C., March 23.—To E. B. Washiburne, Esq., etc., etc.,

VARIOUS.

THE PRENCH EXHIBITION.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The growing interest manifested in the Paris Exhibition is an assurance of prompt action by Congress at the extra session, authorizing the acceptance of the invitation of the French Government which was invitation of the French Government which was received by the State Department last summer. Gen. Hawiey, President of the Centennial Commission, had an interview with President Hayes and Secretary Evarts on the subject to-day, and was assured of the cordial goodwill of the Administration towards the enterprise. Gen. Hawley has recently been appointed as a member of the Commission authorized by the Legislature of Connecticut to take charge of the interests of the exhibiton from that State. His experience in organizing the Centennial Exhibition makes him more prominently mentioned than any other person in connection with the important post of Chief

the Centennial Exhibition makes him more prominently mentioned than any other person in connection with the important post of Chief United States Commissioner to Zris.

COLLECTOR TUTTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, had an interview with the President this afternoon. The President asked Tutton how long he had been in his present office, and he answered that he had occupied it less than a year. The President remarked: "Well, as the commissions run for four years, there is time enough yet to talk about a change."

A QUIET LUNCH.

The President and Mrs. Hayes entertained ex-President Grant at lunch to-day.

THE TILDEN LITERARY BURBAU.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, March 28.—During the election campaign the National Democratic Committee employed John D. Polhemus, printer, of No. 203 Nassau street, to do a large amount of work for them. After the election, Mr. Polhemus presented his bill, amounting to \$5,000, but the funds of the Committee were exhausted, and there seemed to be no disposition to provide for the dedicancy. Mr. Polhemus threatened legal measures, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in obtaining Col. Pelton's personal note for the amount. The note has been allowed to go to protest, and legal proceedings are to be instituted to recover. This is a sad ending for the Tilden Literary Bureau. If the printer got no benefit from it, who did?

NEW YORK, March 28.—At a meeting of the German Republican Central Committee this evening, the Executive Committee reported a series of resolutions congratulating the party and country upon the peaceful solution of the Presidential question, and tranking the Presidential question, and tranking the Presidential question, and tranking the President for his appointment of the Hon. Carl Schurz as Secretary of the Interior. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, pledge the support of the German Republicans to the Administration.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Two of the Honorable Senators Sling Smut at Each Other Savagely.

The Billingsgate of Robinson of Cook Failing, He Assumes His Favorite Ward, Hal.

He Gloomily Fears that He May Hit Marshall Ponderously, and Kill Him. Marshall at Last Approaches and Pro-

jects Robinson Through a Partition. Robinson's Head also Pronounced by Experts to Have Been in Chancery.

The Douglas Honument Bill Passed in Soite of Democratic Opposition.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

DIRTY TALK AND A FIGHT IN THE SEWATE.

Special Dispoich to The Tribuna.

Springfield, ill., March 23.—The event of the day was the discussion, in the Senate, of Bash's bill to secure for the City of Chicago the pro rata share of the school fund of the fown of Cicero that belongs to that part of the town that has been annexed to the city. The bill provides that, whenever, by the extension of the territorial limits of any incorporation or town in which the common schools are under the control and management of a Board of Education, any part of a school township has been included in and become a part of such city or town, the Board of Education of such city or town, the Board of Education of such city or town shall be entitled to have and receive out town, the Board of Education of such city or town shall be entitled to have and receive out of the school fund arising from the section of such township in which such township is located a certain part of said fund. In order to ascer-tain the proportion due to such city or town, the Board of Education of such city or town shall, on or before the third Monday of September in each year, ascertain and report to the Trustees of Schools of the township in to the Trustees of Schools of the township in which such annexed territory is located the number of persons under the age of 21 years residing in the territory so annexed; provided, that if such territory has heretofore been annexed and is now a part of any such city or town, then the Board of Education shall make the first report as aforesaid within thirty days after the passage of this act. There is NOTHING ON THE FACE OF THE BILL.

legislation. There is nothing to make it a bit less insignificant than a half-hundred other bills pending in either House. It was the discussion that made it eventful, and the sequel to the dis-

cussion made it the event of the session.

Mr. Bash explained that, by the extension of the territory of the city, about two-thirds of the population of the Town of Cicero had become inhabitants of Chicago, and the city, therefore, was entitled to about that proportion of the Sixteenth Section fund of Cicero. The bill had been sent here by the Board of Education to

effect that purpose.

MR. ROBINSON, OF COOK,
fiercely attacked the bill as a steal, and interrupted Mr. Bash several times to do so. He
was called to order by Mr. Robinson, of Taze-

well.

Mr. Marshall said the manner in which Rob-inson, of Cook, had attacked the bill deserved rebuke. For that reason he (Marshall) should vote for the bill.

Mr. Robinson, of Cook, said he didn't wantto be interrupted by a nuisance that ought to be

Mr. Robinson, of Tazewell, demanded to Mr. Robinson, of Cook (turning toward Mr. Robinson, of Cook (turning toward Mr. Marshall with marked emphasis)—I mean the nuisance that is forever tollowing me around WITH A BAD ODOR AND A DIRTY SHIRT

with a bad odor and a direct shift and a grinning face. Mr. Marshall rose to reply, and was proceeding in a bitter voice, when he was called to order by Mr. Parrish. Mr. Marshall confessed that the debate was out of order. The proper time to have made the objection was when the fat member from Cook (Robinwas when the fat member from Cook (Robinson) was making his remarks. Continuing in a caustic style Mr. Marshall said that doubtless it was true the Cenator from Cook was followed about by a bad odor. If that Senator had looked close to home he would have discovered that the bad odor proceeded not from a dirty shirt but from baby linen. This was a reference to the fact that Mr. Robinson's son, aged about 14 years, has been appointed a Senate page, and, as such, draws \$2 per day. As MR. Robinson is a Rough Hitter in DEBATM, this has been reproachfully cast in his teeth as a quartering of infants on the State, and he has grown especially sensitive upon the subject.

Mr. Marshall closed with some further share.

Mr. Marshall closed with some further sharp

Mr. Marshall closed with some further sharp personalities.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, at last, and everybody supposed the whole matter was ended. Indeed, it was only begun.

On his return from dinner, Mr. Robinson, who had worked himself up to a hot frame of mind upon the subject, stationed himself at the entrance to the coat-room and waited, evidently for Mr. Marshall's appearance.

Mr. Robinson, during recess, had been talking with some of his friends about chastising Mr. Marshall. One Senator dissuaded Mr. Robinson from any such proceeding, and Mr. Robinson then said that, if he did strike Mr. Marshall, ALL HE FEARED

with some of his friends about chastising Mr. Marshall. One Senator dissuaded Mr. Robinson from any such proceeding, and Mr. Robinson them said that, if he did strike Mr. Marshall, and the blow might kill Mr. Marshall, Nobody, however, supposed any trouble was to follow, and Mr. Robinson waited unobserved for Mr. Marshall's coming. The latter approached with his coat on his arm, when Mr. Robinson said: "Well, young man, we will settle this now, and, without waiting for a reply, struck at Mr. Marshall. Mr. Marshall warded off the blow and struck out from the shoulder, knocking the burly Senator from Cook half through the ground-glass partition separating the coat-room from the Senator from Cook at Diessure, but Mr. Marshall didn't. He forebore, and peace-makers appeared, and took Mr. Robinson sway to bathe his right eve, which was in mourning. Mr. Marshall said he didn't want to hurt anybody, and returned to his seat and continued smoking the cigar which, during the melee, he had not taken out of his mouth. To a sympathetic correspondent who assisted in bathing the eye draped in mourning, Mr. Robinson remarked that this wasn't the end of this thing.

But both men are now almighty sorry the thing happened, and Mr. Marshall says he pilbn'r ger Mr. Robinson's Haad in Guan-CERY—he only caught Mr. Robinson for fear the latter would get killed in getting kicked through the ground glass of the partition. Mr. Robinson says all there was of it is, he wasn't waiting to hit anybody—he saw Mr. Marshall, and, on the sudden impulse, hit him. Then somebody grabbed his (Robinson's) arm, and he was hit by Mr. Marshall.

And now they are all talking prize-ring slang in the Senate, and members are mad that there wasn't more "goal," and even go so far as to declare that the whole affair didu't rise to the dignity of a fight.

DIBABLED FIREMEN.

The Kehoe bill appropriating 2 per cent of the tax on foreign insurance companies for the establishment of a fund for the relief of disabled in the rown business. Hoth reports were ordered p

it did not make the reduction of interest upon the refunding peremptory and uniform at 5 per cent. He does not want bondholders required to accept that, but, if they get the benefit of the bill, he wants them compelled to consent to a reduction of interest.

Mr. Mayborne's bill reducing the price of Su-preme Court reports to \$3 was ordered to a third reading.

preme Court reports to \$3 was ordered to a third reading.

The bill making appropriation for the completion of the Douglas monument, which was the special order for the day, was taken up immediately upon the opening of the House this moraing. It constitutes John D. Caton, Thomas Drummond, Lyman Trumbull, Melville W. Fuller, Robert T. Lincoln, and Potter Palmer, of Chicago, Benjamin F. Fidley, of Kane County, Gustavus Kœrner, of St. Clair County, and Ralph Plumb, of Laßalle County, Commissioners of the Douglas monument at Chicago, and authorizes them to contract for fits completion, provided they shall not obligate the State on that account to exceed \$50,000, which sum is appropriated for that purpose out of the assessments for 1876.

In support of the bill, Mr. Smith, of Cook, author of the bill, spoke earnestly and eloquently of the character of Douglas, and in behalf of the perpetuation of his fame by the people of Illinois.

Mr. Herron followed in a speech culogistic of

author of the bill, spoke earnestly and eloquently of the character of Douglas, and in behalf of the perpetuation of his fame by the people of Illinois.

Mr. Herron followed in a speech eulogistic of Judge Douglas' political career. Mr. Herron was interrupted by Mr. Connoily, who wanted to know if Douglas hadn't left the Democratic party to go to the support of the war.

Mr. Herron—Yes. he did; and I am afraid that there are yet Democrats who will vote against him for that.

THE RUE COPPERHEAD.

Mr. Merritt followed in a speech, which recenced the sentiments of the Egyptian Democracy of the Silurian era. Had Douglas died on the 16th of March, 1861, just after delivery of his speech in which he declared war unconstitutional, he (Merritt) would have voted for the bill. But Douglas lived to desert the party; to disorganize it. He declared, too, that war meant disunion, and he urged us to go to war. He declared that war would destroy the I iberties of the people, and it had done so. And for that he (Merritt) would never vote a dollar for the monument. Mr. Merritt, continuing, said that when Douglas made his war speech he had been walking up and down his room with his coat buttoned up and his skin saturated with brandy, a "Life of Napoleon" in his hand, and fancying himself (Douglas) a Napoleon.

Mr. Morrison, of Christian, replied in ** STITRINING SPEECH,* in which, in behalf of the young Democracy, he repudiated the Bourbonism of Egypt. What had Douglas done that any one need be ashamed of! In 1861, when the country was threatened with destruction, Douglas had thrown his great influence into the struggle on the side of constitutional liberty. What had Douglas done! He had stood by the country when the country needed men to stand by her. If Democrats were to denounce Douglas now for that, he (Morrison) wanted to quit the Democratic party. Mr. Morrison concluded by appealing to the Republicans not to let the bill be voted down, and to the Democration upon the greatest act of THE GREATEST MAN OF THE PARTY.

Mr. James

priation.

After a deal more of speech-making, the bill was finally passed by a vote of 81 ayes to 40 noes, most of the noes being on the Democratic side.

Mr. Riddle's Senate bill extending the terms of City Clerk and City Transurer to two years, and making the Treasurer incligible for a second term, was passed with an emergency clause attached, and takes effect immediately upon signature by the Governor. The bill provides that, at the general election held in 1877, and biennially thereafter, a Mayor, a City Clerk, a City Attoracy, and a City Treasurer shall be elected in each city, provided that no person shall be elected to the office of City Treasurer for two terms in succession. terms in succession.

Mr. Vandeventer's bill, providing that, when husband and wife are sued jointly, either or both may testify as witnesses in their own behalf, or for each other, was passed.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESUTA.
THE PINE LANDS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Paul, March 23.—The Evening Dispatch holds that the rumor telegraphed to THE TREBUNE Thursday that Gov. Pillsbury was among those found indebted to the Government on account of pine-land trespasses cannot be true, because the sawdust politicians or head-centres of the Pine Ring are hitterly convosed to Pills. of the Pine Ring are bitterly opposed to Pills-bury, having already a candidate in training with whom they propose to defeat his hopes, if he has any, for renomination. Yet Gov. Pillsbury, might be innocently involved in some trespass upon public lands. Indeed, if rumors here conupon public lands. Indeed, if rumors here concerning the Interior Department inquiry into pine land operations are half true, trespass has been so common as to involve many persons outside of what is known as the Pine Ring. The latter will be well defined when honest inquiry is made into the conduct of the Surveyor-lieneral's office of this State, and into operations in bogus half-breed and traders' land-scrip. If rumor-does injustice in these matters rumor may be stopped by making the investigation public, as it should be.

DR. MARY WALKER.

This Is a Free Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Walter R. Baker, principal doorkeeper at the Treasury Department, was before the Police Court to-day on a charge of foreibly ejecting Dr. Mary Walker from the Treasury building. The Doctor testified that on the 16th inst. she went to the Treasury to attend to some business with the Secretary. She walked into the ante-room and began writing a letter, when Baker ordered her to leave. She replied that she was a citizen of the United States, and had as much right there as anybody. Baker said he had been ordered to keep her out, and if she did not leave he would have to put her out. She caught up her writing and walked away from him, when he followed her up and caught hold of her wrist with one hand, and put his other arm around her waist and walked her out through the door and down the steps. During this time she called loudly to the Secretary and others to come and see how an American citizen was being treated in a public place. The Court said Dr. Walker ought to be respected in departments just as much as any one. He would take the personal recognizance of Baker for his appearance for judgment whenever the case was called up.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE FEEBLE.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE FEEBLE.

Debility, whether it be inherent or caused by overtaxed strength or protracted illness, has a most depressing influence upon the mind, breeding an abject melancholy nearly akin to deepair, and enforcing the abandonment of cherished projects and high hopes. Happily, the enfectued system, even in extreme cases, is susceptible of invigoration. It is proved by incontrovertible evidence that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an unfailing strengthener of the weak, and that in addition to vitalising the physical organization it establishes regularity among those organs upon whose efficient discharge of the duties imposed on them by nature continued vigor and health depend. Thousands of instances might be cited to show the invigorating influence of this health-giving agent in cases of debility, liver disease, dyspepsis, nervous ailments, constipation, intermittent fever, urinary and uterine troubles, gout and rheumatism, and other maladies. ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE FEEBLE.

Burnett's Cocoaine aljays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. The Cocoaine has earned a deserved reputation for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair. Ladies dressing their hair elaborately for the evening will find that it imparts a healthy natural gloss to the hair, and will cause it to retain its shape for hours.

Sore Threat, Cough, Cold, and similar trombles. If suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Broach's Bronchial Trocks" reach directly the sent of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Keep sails the best and cheapest shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, \$1.50 per dox., six for 75c. 173 Madison street.

JUDGMENT OF THE PUBLIC!

Valuable Evidence

The following unsolicited testimonial from the Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of the Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Froyidence. R. L. must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the Tribe of the Service experience with the use of VEGE-TINE in the Perus of the Perus o BOURCES I INVALUABLE:

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value! I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

WALKING MIRACLE.

advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seak, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and to the continenced taking it in March, and followed on the continenced taking it in March, and this morning I am going to plow core bottles, and this morning I am going to plow core bottles, and this morning I am going to plow core bottles, and this morning I am going to plow core bottles, and this worning I am going to plow core to take me out of this world; and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great softering from that dreadful disease. Scrofuls, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but, as VEGETINE has restored to me the blessings of health. I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to inclose that you will publish it, and it will an agreed hose that you will publish it, and it will an agreed hose that you will publish it, and it will an agreed hose that you will publish it, and it will be agreed those that you will publish it, and it will be agreed to reply to any communication which I may recover the reply to any communication which I may recover the reply to any communication which I may recover the reply to any communication which I may recover the reply to any communication which I may recover the reply to any communication.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIE—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine. VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease. Catarri, and had such had coughing spelis that it would VEGETINE has cured in every breathe any more, and all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the somuch, and advise everyhody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

Corner Magazine and Walnut-sta., Cambridge, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. BLACK SILKS.

Black Silks West End Dry Goods House,

Madison and Peoria-sts. CARSON,

Have just received a large and important purchase of Lyons Black Silks at much less than present cash value; of a brand that has an envivalue; of a brand that has an envi-able—perhaps the most favorable— reputation for durability. The prices at which we shall offer them are so much below what the same qualities can be purchased for here, as to constitute them VERY IM-PORTANT BARGAINS which no lady requiring or intending to buy Black Silks should neglect.

FOR INSTANCE!

FOR INSTANCE!

At \$1.50 we shall offer 12 pieces
Cashmere Sublime Black Silks;
bright handsome goods that are
convincingly chesp.

At \$1.65 we shall sell 25 pieces
Splendid quality Black Gros
Grains, rich and elegant finish,
cannot be equaled at \$2.

We shall offer 15 pieces at \$1.86 per
yard, a very superior elegant Black
Gros Grain, Satin finish, and a
great bargain.

At \$2.25 we shall sell 10 pieces rich
Black Cashmere Silks, soft and
full to the touch, brilliant finish,
and enormously cheap.

At \$2.40 an elegant and very rich
quality Black Gros Grain, superb finish and lustre; fully 20 per
cent under value.

Richest qualities Cashmere Sublime
Gros Grain, specially imported
for Cloaks, of rich full brilliant
lustre, matchless color, and large
full grain, at \$2.75, \$3, and \$3.25;
will make most elegant garments.
25 pieces heavy Black Gros Grains,
all silk, at \$1 and \$1.15 per yard,
superior goods for the money, and
well adapted for trimming.

WEST END SEWER PIPE, &c.

SEWER PIPE. DRAIN TILE. CEMENT, AND FLUE LININGS. WM. M. DEE, 22 East Quincy-st. and 87 Jackson st., between State and Dearborn.

SEWER PIPE,

TWO WEEKS

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Dull Days Among the Banks-Currency Going East.

Reports for 1875 and 1876-Dissolution of the Gold Exchange.

The Produce Markets Irregular---Provisions Turn Downward, but Close Steady.

Wheat, Rye, and Barley Stronger --- Corn and Oats Dull.

A Very Good Demand for Flour and Spot Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

This week has been a very dull one in financia circles. The offerings of paper have been light, and the loanuble means of the banks have been increasing. The weather is largely responsible for the depression of commercial and financial business, especially at this season, which is always quiet. But making allowance for these causes it is delicated to the control of the course it is

duller than it ought to be.
Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street bank rates prevail, with few transactions.

New York exchange is quoted between banks at 50@75c per \$1,000 premium.

Currency is shipped daily to New York.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following analysis of the exports of domestic

products during the cales	idar years 18	15 and 1876;
Raw or partially manufac	5765/1 LONG	(1000) (1750) (101) (101)
nevel articles.	1975.	1878.
Asfmals, Hving	2,559,471	\$ 2,482,043
Brendstuffs, including rice	113, ethat, 467	132, 005, 740
Coal	2, 904, 164	2, 675, 916
Cotton, unmanufactured.	194, 357, 223	187, 002, 425
Fruits of all kind	1.007.390	2, 255, 384
Mides, skins, and furs	ы, 116, 282	6,004,127
Navar sores-Resin, crude		
turpenting tar, etc	2,599,187	2,370,912
Offs - Petroleum, crade		
and reflued	31, 734, 861	49, 543, 001
Animul, fish, and veg-	Maria Marianta	
etable	2,306,882	2, 447, 475
Ou cake	5,054,305	5, 851, 940
Provisions-Meats	43, 463, 677	62, 156, 223
Butter and cheese	14,007,080	14.770,728
Lard	22.744.200	27, 108, 534
Yish	3,425,113	3, 676, 213
Vegernoles, etc	967, 653	1.006,748
Quicksilver	1, 60%, 10%	1, 448, 385
Sceds, grant and	1, 124, 258	2 1112,406
sifrits of turpentine	2,045,383	1.747,741
Tallow	5. 787, 1688	7, 946, Och
Tobacco, leaf	18, 314, 050	32, 031, 255
W.od-Pancer, mmoer, etc	13, 572, 722	13, 931, 019
Other partially manufac-		Para Article
tured articles	5,463,574	5, 891, 508
Total raw or partially		
manufactured articles \$		\$568, 133, 785
Total man'l'd refeles.	(9), 9:39, 527	(2), 316, 353
	the section of the second	

THE STOCK PANIC AT MONTREAL. There is another panic in Montreal. The cause is the revelations of issses and frauds in the mana rement of the City Passenger Railway, which is, in agement of the City Passenger Railway, which is, in consequence, selling at 72½ against 240 at the beginning of the year. Banks that have loaned on the stock as collateral lose heavily.

The llank of Montreal, which advanced \$200 per share on 1,860 shares of the City Passenger stock when it was selling at \$250 per share, will lose

over \$230,000. The Bank of Commerce will lose \$260,000 on advances made on 606 shares, and several other lanks are hit rules amounts. The City and District Savings Bank advanced \$200 per share on I, 800 shares, and will lose \$220.000; to make nk stocks have fallen, and the stock market is

MINING DIVIDENDS POR TEN YEARS. The San Francisco Bulletin publishes a statement of the dividends paid to stockholders by the most prominent unless of the Coast from Jan. 1, 1807, to Dec. 31, 1876. The list includes seventy-three mines in California, Nevada, and Idaho. The PORRIGN.

LONDON, March 23.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 1½; below the Bank of England rate, ½.

Consols, money and account, 96 7-16.

United States bonds—65s, 105%; \$7s, 100%; 10-40s, 108%; new 5s, 107%.

New York Central, 92%; Erie, 6%; preferred, 1745; Illinois Central, 46%. angest number is of course in Nevada. The list embraces all the mines which have publicly an-nounced their dividends through the San Francisco press during the interval. The total disbursement of dividends has been \$88, 803, 600. Sixteen com-panies nave paid each \$1,000,000 or more. They pantes nave paid each \$1,000,000 or more. They are Consolidated Virginia, \$27,000,000; Belcher, \$14,976,000; Crown Point, \$11,364,000; Callfornia, \$3,646,000; Savage, \$3,128,000; Cholfar-Potesi, \$3,080,000; Raymond & Ely, \$3,075,000; Linho, \$2,030,600; Rureka, \$1,904,000; Yellow Jacket, \$1,450,000; Mendow Walley, \$1,170,900. Friday, March 23: Meadow Valley, \$1,170,900: Kentuck, \$1,025,-000; Coney, \$1,097, 200; and Eureka Consolidated, \$1,000,000.

ANOTHER ESTIMATE OF ENGLISH LOSSES ON FOREIGN LOANS.

Cosmopolitan Press Agency gives the following list of the countries and States who have condescence to bonor England by borrowing some of her superfluous pocket-money, and who, moreover, have not yet thought it worth their have condescenced to honor England by borrowing some of her superfluous pocket-money, and who, moreover, have not yet thought it worth their while to reimburse her: Turkey, principal un-redeemed, £197, 390, 245; interest overdue, £11, 423, 503. Peru, principal unredeemed, £32, 953, 000; interest overdue, £2, 638, 590. Mexico, principal unredeemed, £27, 905, 800; interest overdue, £2, 817, 82. Varginia, principal unredeemed, £2, 817, 82. Varginia, principal unredeemed, £5, 521, 520; interest overdue, £2, 817, 820; interest overdue, £2, 818, 520; rincipal unredeemed, £5, 398, 579; interest overdue, £2, 010, 618. Costa Rica, principal unredeemed, £3, 304, 000; interest overdue, £471, 972. Bolivia, principal unredeemed, £1, 454, 000; interest overdue, £1, 854, 000; interest overdue, £1, 824, 000; interest overdue, £3, 134. Riberia, principal unredeemed, £1, 447, 000; interest overdue, £3, 134. Riberia, principal unredeemed, £1, 4300; interest overdue, £1, 505, 400; interest overdue, £31, 138. San Domingo, principal unredeemed, £7, 4300; interest overdue, £31, 148. San Domingo, principal unredeemed, £7, 4300; interest overdue, £31, 148. San Domingo, principal unredeemed, £7, 4300; interest overdue, £31, 148. San Domingo, principal unredeemed, £7, 4300; interest overdue, £31, 148. San Domingo, principal unredeemed, £7, 4300; interest overdue, £31, 44, 800; interest overdue, £31, 148. San Domingo, principal unredeemed, £7, 4300; interest overdue, £31, 44, 800; interest overdue, £31, 488. Total, £33, 144, 800; interest overdue, £189, 888. Total, £33, 144, 800; interest overdue, £189, 888. Total, £33, 144, 800; interest overdue, £38, 888. Total, £33, 144, 800; interest overdue, £389, 888. Total, £330; and £310; and £310; and £310; and £310; and £310; and £310; and £310

PIRST STEP TOWARDS THE DISSOLUTION OF THE PIRST STEP TOWARDS THE DISSOLUTION OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE:

An amendment to the Constitution of the New York Gold Exchange providing for its dissolution was adopted an Tuceday by a vote of 162 to 11. The amendment provides for the dissolution of the Exchange whenever a majority of its members in good standing shall sign an agreement to that effect, in case of such dissolution the President and Treasurer and three members, elected by ballot, are to form a Board of Trustees to close up the affairs of the Exchange as speedily as possible, by first acttling all claims against it, and then dividing the balance pro rata among such persons as were members at the date of dissolution, or their legal representatives.

members at the date of dissolution, or their legal representatives.

THE CANADIAN LEGISLATURE AND AMERICAN LIFE-INSURANCE.

The Canadian Government has pushed to a second reading in the Canadian Parliament a bill provailing that the companies shall keep on deposis, in addition to the \$100,000 in gold hitherto required, a same equal to its reserve on all new business in the provinces. Should this become a law it is not thought likely that the American companies will make any further effort to increase their business in Canada. The Canadian risks of American companies on Jan. 1, 1878, represented \$43, 508, 361 of insurance, the reserve on which amounted to \$5, 812,060, which has been largely increased during the past year.

Gold was 1014 @ 1044 in greenbacks.
Greenbacks were 95% 295% cents on the dollar in pld.
FORFIGE EXCHANGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York. March 23.—Gold opened at 104%, advanced to 104%, and closed at 104%. Carrying rates 4/21. Loans were also made flat. Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars 122% in greenbacks and 117 in gold. Silver coin,

Governments were dull.

Railroad boads were quiet.

State securities were steady.

Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,947,000.

The stock market was strong and higher, with a well distributed business. The particularly active shares were Western Union, Lackwanna, and Lake Shore. The advance on the whole list was \$4@3% per cent, with a trifling reaction incidental to a bull market towards the close, the market finally closing active and strong. It was reported that

per cent, with a trifling reaction incidental to a bull market towards the close, the market finally closing active and strong. It was reported that one of the leading bears had covered all his shorts preparatory to leaving the city, and that another had been buying stock for some days. Lake Shore advanced from 48% to 50%, and closed at 50%. New York Central advanced from 32% to 94%, and closed at 64%. Western Union advanced from 61% to 63%, and closed at 50%. New York Central advanced from 52% to belaware & Hudson rose from 40% to 50%, and closed at 50. Michigan Central rose from 42 to 43%, and closed at 43. Northwestern preferred rose from 51% to 50%, the common selling at 32%. St. Paul preferred improved from 40% to 47%, and common from 18 to 18%. Union Pacific soid at 69@70, and Rock Island at 100 up to 100% 100%. New Jersey Central rose from 8% to 9%, closing at 9%. Pacific Mail soid at 21% 622% 622. Burlington & Quincy was the strongest stock, and rose from 98 to 100%, and Illinois Central from 46% to 49. The movement in the latter was owing to a statement that in securing the ownership of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad and Mississippl Central the Company gets control of all rail routes from Chicago to New Orleans, which must greatly improve its business. Express shares recovered yesterday's decline, American advancing to 53, and United states to 44%. Rock Island Railroad declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable May 1. Transactions aggregated 190,000 shares, including 52,870 Western Union, 52,100 Lackawanna, 45,000 Lake Shore, 6,800 New York Central, 6,250 Delaware & Hudson, 6,000 St. Paul, 3,300 Northwestern, 2,300 Jersey Central, 2,200 Michigan Central, 1,600 Barlington & Quincy, 1,800 illinois Central, 2,300 St. Joseph. 1,450 Union Pacific, 1,450 Facific Mail, and 1,350 Rock Island.

Money dull; 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 3% 55.

Customs receipts, \$288,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$30,000.

Clearings, \$24,000,000.

Sterling—Long, 484; short, 486.

Coupons, 8

Coupons, 98. | 112% | Currency 6s. | 1225 |
Coupons, 98. | 112% | Currency 6s. | 1225 |
Western Union | 6256 C. | C. & I. C. | 275 |
Quicksilver | 143 New Jersey Central | 9 |
Quicksilver pid | 20% | Rock Island | 10096 |
Pactice Mail | 22 | St. Paul | 1854 |
Mariposa preferred | 55 | Wabash | 5 |
Mariposa preferred | 55 | Wabash | 5 |
Adams Express. | 100 | Fort Wayne | 973 |
Wells-Fargo | 855 | Terre Haute | 73 |
Wells-Fargo | 855 | Terre Haute | 73 |
New York Central | 45 | Ch. | 125 |
New York Central | 45 | Ch. | 45 |
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NEW ORLEANS.
New ORLEANS.
New ORLEANS.
New ORLEANS, March 23, —Gold, 104%@105.
Sight exchange on New York, % premium. Stering exchange, bankers' bills, 500.

PARIS, March 23.—Rentes, 107f 77%c. Frankfort, March 23.—United States bonds— New 5s, 103%.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were fied for record

SAN PRANCISCO
the closing prices
Alpha.
Belcher.
Best & Belcher.
Bullion
Con. Virginia.
California the Stock Board:

1434 Justice.

64 Kentuck.

2434 Leopard.

1354 Mexican

Sea Northern Bella.

225 Overman

51 Ophir.

034 Raymond & Ely.

194 Silver Hill.

8 Savace. uties collected. \$6, 298, 85. THE STORAGE QUESTION.

to grain storage charges:

to grain storage charges:

Under the rules of winter storage, all receipts dated. Nov. 15 to April 18, inclusive, are regular between Nov. 15 to April 18, inclusive, are regular between Nov. 15 and April 19 on the se storage rare for delivery up to April 20, under the old law, and so on 64e every additional 18e storage makes them regular for delivery up to April 20, under the old law, and so on 64e every additional set of any operate thereof), unsit the grain is withdrawn. Elevator proprietors give holders the option of paying storage under their old rates or under the leight rates on any receipts, but deny to the holders the privilege of caloutaing the storage under both systems on the same receipt. The new law makes no particular difference on receipts dated prior to Jan. 6, but on all receipts of a later dute than this there is a percentage in favor of the new law, and as a consequence Chicago merchants will accept the latter afternaive. Winter receipts (Nov. 15 and since) are regular for delivery on March contracts, and also on April contracts, up to the 10th day of April, while receipts and cerey reaches, or part thereof between the date the receipts as good as winter receipts. Receipts to be regular (summer basels), on the 1se day of May maste have five days to run on 2c storage, and as by the new have see additional storage is recuired for every afteen sional storage to make them regular May I. while any receipts daied April 6 or later will be, delivered May I. without any charge for extra storage. Such receipts as are dated Dec. 21 to Jan. 5, inclusive, may be delivered May I. on 35cc extra storage under the legal rates of the law, and, if held for a longer period, could have like benefit of 5cc extra storage for every fifteen days therethe storage of these receipts on the basis of legal rates, unless they intend to coarry the rece. pts after May I.

WHEAT AT ODESSA. The Odessa correspondent of Julian Kune, of this city, writes as follows, under date of Peb. 28:

West Twelfith at, 175 ft e of Loomis at, at, 25x 1025-10 ft, dated March 21. 1, 300

Arold at, 25 ft s of Thirticis at, e f, 50x120 ft, dated Feb. 3. 2,000

Bromer'st, n we corner of Elm at, e f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated March 25. 2,000

divided 5 of 195x110 ft 10 ft, dated March 20. 2,850

Thirty-third at, 138 9-10 ft w of Wabash av, n f, 176-10x38 3-10 ft, dated March 20. 4,000

Clybourn ax, 46-5t ft n w of Dayton at, a w f, 25 ft to aller, dated March 20. 4,000

Clybourn ax, 46-5t ft n w of Dayton at, a w f, 25 ft to aller, dated March 20. 4,000

ft, dated March 20. 5, at, 615x100

ft, dated March 10. 7,700

West Huron at, 123-10 ft w of Wood at, n f, 24

x123 8-10 ft, dated March 10. 1,200

NOUTH of CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Evanston road at, 100 ft ft of Chirty-third at, 50 ft e of Champlain av, s f, 25

x26 ft, with improvements, dated March 20. 1,100

State at, 150 ft of Forty-sixth at, w f, 100x

lioft, dated March 20. 1,100

State at, 100 ft of Forty-sixth at, w f, 100x

lioft, dated March 20. 1,100

State at, 100 ft of Forty-sixth at, w f, 100x

110 ft, dated March 20. 1,100

Mosart at, 75 ft of Forty-sixth at, 25x

Mosart of City Limits, Within A Radius of Reven Mosarts, 75 ft of Commence of the court-houses.

COMMERCIAL. COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Priday morning, and for the corresponding

	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
lour, bris	6.515	13,412	3, 139	9,053
heat, bu	7,820	31,380	11.092	20, 798
orn. bu	44, 880	49,590	12,272	20,492
ate. bu	12, 140	26,540	6,970	5,597
ye, bu	760	750		
arley, bu	3, 417	4, 280	6, 247	6, 110
rass seed. lbs.	116, 470	100,022	56, 628	140, 284
laxseed, lbe .	31,620	27,000	24, 829	128, 870
corn, lbs	20,000	4,000	400	********
meats, lbs	42,840	98,010	941,418	798, 485
ecf, tes ecf, bris			53	
ecf, bris			84	136
ork, bris		117	1,661	455
ard, ibs	*****	126, 220	759, 261	279,530
allow, lbs	41.816	8,042	20, 470	
utter, lbs	82, 295	54,005	14, 300	24,525
boys No	376	194	272	+ 15
ive hogs. No.		14, 535	4.837	6,400
attle, No	5,857	6,291	4.215	\$,039
heep, No	2,016	1, 385	2,369	834
fides, lbs	143, 614	113,752	80,810	312, 140
lighwines, bris	50	136	103	252
Voos lbs	26,616	16,831	10,000	- 16,672
otatoes, bu	2,450	1.111	87	730
oni, tons	2,850	2,547	541	840
lay, tons		130	*****	40
umber, m	161	118	612	1,292
hingles, m	880	640	360	140
alt. bris	248	********	30	967
oultry, lbs	13,965	40,019	25, 240	16,770
oultry, coope	******	To to a To	******	
lame, pkgs	******	37	****** ****	*** *****
ggs, pkgs		786	573	50
heese, bxs		794	95	266
apples, oris.	297	*******	*** ******	

Hay, tons. 36 130 40, 312 1, 250 tes. The market closed tame at 80, 23/66 35 8 8 8 14 31, 250 tes. The market closed tame at 80, 23/66 35 8 8 8 14 31, 250 tes. The market closed tame at 80, 23/66 35 8 8 14 50 1

demand for both wheat and flour. By wheat we mean the real article used for grinding. Several round lots have been sold within the past two or three days to local millers, and some for shipment to mills at other points. The millers here shipment to mills at other points. The millers here have a good many orders, even more than tany can comfortably fill, and yesterday there came an inquiry for flour all the way from St. Louis. Of course, it is the lower grades that are wanted in that case. The St. Louis millers make high-priced flour, as a rule, and send a good deal of it to this market. A similar improvement seems to have occurred in Europe, Continental buyers being much more active than reported a few days ago from Loudon.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, though rather less so than the previous day, and irregular. Wheat and bariey were stronger, while provisions were easier, and corn and oats dull. There was not much doing in each lots, and the trading in futures was largely of a local character all round. The weather was more steady, and many operators were inclined to think that the equinoctial storm is about ove, so that we may now look for fine weather, though it will take several days to make the snow disappear, and then the fields will require a drying season before they can be cultivated. However, there is no apprehension felt in regard to seeding. The ground contains less moisture than at this date in many former years, and there is time enough in most cases for the needed preparation for a bountsons harvest.

There was a liberal distribution of staple and fanharvest.

There was a liberal distribution of staple and fan-

There was a liberal distribution of staple and fancy dry-goods at prices not quotably different from those current at the beginning of the week. Groceries were in fair city and country demand, and were fairly steady. Thursday's quotations not being subjected to any important changes. Dried fruits are meeting with increased attention, and for the more staple articles the market is working firmer. Fish were steady and firm, under a fair and improving demand. The butter market was without new features, the demand continuing good and prices remaining firm. There was a light inquiry for good to choice cheese at 14@15c. No important new features were developed in the leather, tobacco, bagging, and coal markets. Oils were quiet, with prices as before, excepting 115 test carbon, which was held at \$4c\$ higher, at 17%c. The lumber market was unchanged. Trade has dropped off in consequence of the bad weather, but dealers think that a few days of sunshine will be followed by a revival of business. A few cargoes of shingles are coming in, and are readily sold, many of the yards being out of assortments. No lumber is expected for some time. Most of the lumber was shipped last fall and wintered here, so there will not be much to come is until the mills start up. Some of the lumber districts are still in want of snow, but loggers are generally well along with their contracts, and a large crop in spite of all want of snow, but loggers are generally well along with their contracts, and a large crop in spite of all the drawbacks seems likely to be the result of the season's labor in the pineries. The indications are that trade will be very good this spring. Salt, wool, broom-corn, hay, hides, and seeds were un-changed. The demand for poultry was fully equal

change in asking figures. The nominal rate was 35c to New York and 40c to Boston per 100 lbs of Lake freights were quiet, with no change in fignres. Corn to Buffalo was quoted at 31,63%c

and 7c to Kingston, to load immediately.

GOODS RECRIVED

at the Chicago Customs March 23: Fowler Bros.,
322 sacks of salt; Chicago Stamping Company, 162
boxes of tin-plate; Field, Leiter & Co., 21 cases of
dry goods; Perking Bass & Co., 1 case of marble
work; Anderson, Olsen & Co., 4 bales of finens;
George Stewart & Co., 101 sacks of salt; Rumsey
& Walker, 500 bu barley; A. B. Mesker & Co., 2
cars of pig iron; Murry Nelson & Co., 2,500 bu
barley; James S. Kirk & Co., 41 tes of sods-seh,
35 casks of sods-seh,
36 casks of sods-seh, 35 casks of soda-ash; Adams & Westiake Manufacturing Company, 98 boxes of tin-plate; Mosebac & Humphrey, 100 drums caustic soda. Amount o

The Daily Commercial Bulletin makes the fol-owing effort to straighten out the tangle in regard

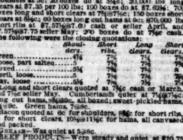
this city, writes as follows, under date of Feb. 28:
Our grain market is as yet very duil. There has been hardy any sale effected for the last three weeks. The wheat that has been brought into Odessa was in such a damp condition as to built in the beautiful and the last three weeks. The wheat that has been brought into Odessa was in such as damp condition as to built in the last three has been and freights are very low, but as yet none are chartered. The whole export from our port during February was but 18, 600 castwerts (a castwert is about five bushels) of all kinds of grain, of which only 5,500 castwerts was spring wheat. The grain trade has never been known to be so dead in Odessa. The warchouses do not contain very large quantities, but there are militions of bushels at the various railroad depois all over Southern Ferral weeks back the roads, would, carry nothing but soldiers and army supplies. Prices range now for Hirks (epring) wheat, I ruble 2 kopeks per put. Barley, 34 to 56 kopeks per put. Barley, 34 to 56 kopeks per put. Barley, 34 to 56 kopeks per put.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and irregular. The market opened strong with a few buying orders, but the receipts of bogs were larger than expected, accompanied by a decline in prices, and some local operators "jumped upon" the market for froduct, and forced down prices, though the decline amounted to little more than the advance of the previous afternoon. A good deal of the trading was merely changes from one month to another at the current premiums, comparatively little spot produce being taken. The outward movement of provisions continues fair, but the market is unusually sensitive to the current hog supply. Liverpool was stronger on lard, and is per brillower on pork.

Mass Pork—Was moderately active, and generally weak. The market advanced 567% per bril, fell off 27%c, and closed 12%c lower than the previous evening. Sales were reported of 500 bris can at \$14.00, 20 bris seller June at \$14.150, 500 brisseller April at \$12.8, 504.07%; 27, 500 bris seller May at \$14.00 Gell. 27%; and 1.250 bris seller June at \$14.150, 13.8, 7566 la.30 for round lots of cash or seller March; \$13.6786 la.30 for round lots of cash or seller March; \$13.6786 la.30 for round lots of cash or seller March; \$13.6786 la.30 for round lots of cash or seller March; \$13.6786 la.30 for round lots of cash or seller March; \$13.6786 la.30 for round lots or cash or seller March; \$13.6786 la.30 for cound lots cash or seller March; \$14.0786 la.30 for cound lots cash or seller March; \$2.00 and extrapolation of the seller seller and the seller seller seller \$10.00 for the seller March; \$2.00 for the seller March; \$2.00 for cound lots cash or seller March; \$2.00 for seller \$2.00 for the \$2.00 for seller March; \$2.00 for seller June at \$2.00 for seller March; \$2.00 for seller June at \$2.00 for seller March; \$2.00 for seller June at \$2.00 for seller March; \$2.00 for seller June at \$2.00 for seller March; \$2.00 for seller June at \$2.00 for seller March; \$2.00 for seller June at \$2.00 for seller March; \$2.00 for seller June at \$2.00



frures are 1.640,000 qrs, which shows 280,000 qrs more than the result obtained by comparing previous statements of "on passage" with receipts in the United Kingdom. The comparison made by our correspondent would take up too much room in our columns. but it appears to be correct.

The atter prostration of the vessel interest is shown in the sale of the bark Sunrise for \$3.750; she carries 28,000 bu corn, and is about 13 years old.

News from California indicates that the wheat crop of that State will be at least a partial failure. Some go so far as to estimate only one-third of a crop.

Parties in the trade report a large increase in the

Conv. Man.

The converge conve

ido at \$1.16; 1.400 by respected or at \$700716; and 1.000 by by sample at \$1.000, 200 n track. Total. 16,500 bu.

Minnasora Willar—Was quiet and firm, the offerings being small. Sales were 1.000 bu No. 2 (so storage) at \$1.85; 7000 by sample at \$1.400; 1.40 n track; and 350 bu for seed at \$1.55. Total, 2.000 bu.

CORN—Was dull and frequisity steady. The market-slowly advanced for from the latest prices of Thursday, but May deliveries just the advantage under increased offerings, while April was comparatively firm, though very guiet. There was a mederate local demand for lots on track, and the current receipts of No. 2 were in request for carrying into May, but shippers were not operating to any noticeable extent, Liverpool was quiet and New Yarkactive, and our market would probably have been strenger in sympathy with wheat bet for the total of the strength of the whole the strenger in sympathy with wheat bet for the fact of larger receipts. 23c car lots being impected into stora. Seller May opened at 43%c. Salvanced to 12%c, and receded to 12%c at the colors. Seller June sold at 1.0%c. 25cm, or called the month, closed nominally at Ma. 200 but sold of the salvanced of 12%c. New high mixed was quotable at 3%c. Solor June sold at 1.0%c. 25cm or or line. Closed at 46%c. New high mixed was quotable at 3%c. Solor 300 but a 13%c. 13%c. 1000 but a 10%c. 10%c. and 10%c. 1 7.500 but do at modeletic free on board cass. Total, 47.600 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active early, the trading being chieffy in changing into May. The market was weak, decilining the far April before much of anything was done, while May, being in domand, was tolerably steady at 35c, thus widening the difference between the futures to 25c. Cash was quite at 325c for regular and 33c for fresh receipts. Rejected sold at 255c, and fresh receipts in special houses were quoted at 255c; and fresh receipts in longe are in the session and closed at 25c, and fresh receipts in special houses were quoted at 255c; and fresh receipts in special houses were quoted at 255c; and fresh receipts in special houses were quoted at 255c; and fresh receipts at 25c; and applied to see the session and closed at 25c; and applied at 25c; and 10 stobe. It for the control of the case of the fresh was in better demand and firmer, futures being 35c; to ligher. March sold at 65c; and April at 64c. The receipts were light, and cash was firmer at 60c; died for fresh was been presented as a second of the control of the

jected. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 68 (200 bu by sample at 64(205 on track. Total. 1,800 bu, manyle at 64(205 on track. Total. 1,800 bu. Brailler — Was firmer and Nos. 2 and 3 were in fair demand, to fill outside orders. Futures were quiet at 52½-5 for April. and 52 for March. New for May was nominal at 400. The receipts were very light and the movement from store continues comparatively liberal, the demand being from consumers. No. 2 in Central, the storage, solid in small lots at 56250, while regular was quoted the same as March. No. 3 fresh sold at 30c in N. S., and at 34c in O. B. 4 Q., and winter receipts in do at 338;335c. Rejected regular sold at 20c. Samples were quiet, the offering of good qualities being light. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 36;600c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 106384c; 400 bu rejected at 20c; 800 bu by sample at 32948c on track. Total, 6,600 bu.

L.50% for May, \$1.50% for June, and \$1.14 for the year.

Mess Pork—Sales 2,750 bris at \$13.50 for April, \$14.50 for June, and \$14.05 for May.

Lard—Sales 250 tes at \$0.47% for May.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet and stronger, with sales of 2,500 bris at \$14.07% field, 12% for May.

Lard was firmer, sales being reported of 2,000 tes at \$0.42% for April and \$0.5049.32 ¢ for May.

Wheat was firmer, sales being reported of 2,000 tes at \$0.50% for April and \$0.5049.32 ¢ for May.

Wheat was firmer, settive and higher, closing a shade better than at 10 closel, April sold at \$1.50% fol.39%, and closed at \$1.50%. May sold at \$1.50% fol.39%, and closed at \$1.50%. May sold at \$1.50% fol.39%, and closed at \$1.50% was followed at \$1.50% and closed at \$1.50% was at \$1.50% and closed at \$1.50% and closed at \$1.50% was at \$1.50% and closed at \$1.50% and Core was in moderate demand and a shade firmer. April closed at 30%(30%), and May sold at 42%(447%c, closing at 42%(c. closing at 43%.

Mess pork was quiet and firmer, closing at \$15.09\\(^4\)0 [19.97\\(^4\)0 for April, and at \$14.10\(^4\)1 (1914.12\\(^4\) for May, Sales 500 bris at \$14.10\(^4\)1 (1914.12\\(^4\) for May, Lard was \$6.37\\(^4\)0 flighter, closing at \$9.40\(^4\)0.0508.21\(^4\) for April and at \$9.52\\(^4\) for May. Sales 500 tos at \$9.40\(^4\)0 for April and \$9.42\(^4\) for May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

the raw material has recently sustained a decline. We quote: Stark, 23½c: Montaup, 22c: Peeriesa, 22c: Ontario, 22c: Ewiston, 21c: Otter Creek, 19c: American, 185½c; Amoskeag, 19c: burlap baga, 4 and 5 ba, 19615c; gounnies, single, 14615c; do, double, 24624½c. CHEESE—Was ordered in a small way only, and was unchanged in value. Stocks of desirable goods are reduced to small dimensions, and holders are firm in their views at 14615c. Low grades quoted at 10613c, and but little called for.

COAL—A fair trade was in progress, and the following prices were being realized: Lackawanna egg. 27.50; do nut and range, \$8.00; Blossburg, \$7.00; cannel, \$7.00; Briar Hill, \$6.00; Baltimore & Ohlo, \$5.50; Hillisons, \$8.7564, 25; Garaberris, \$5.00; Indana \$5.50; Illinois, \$8.75@4.25; Garti

87.50; do hut and range, 95.50; Hossbarg, 97.50; cameles, \$7.00; Briar Hill, \$6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, \$5.50; illisots, \$8.7064.25; Gartaberrie, \$5.00; indianablock, \$4.5064.75.

DRESSED HOGS—Were dull and lower, sales being reported of 1 car heavy at \$6.00.

EGGS—Were firmer at 15c for fresh receives. The cooler weather caused the advance.

FISH—Were quoted stoady and firm. Trade continues to improve, but the movement is not yet active. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitenbah, \$6.00; do \$6.00; analysis of \$1.5062.00; following are the prices current: No. 1 whitenbah, \$6.00; do \$6.00; following are the prices current: No. 1 whitenbah, \$6.00; do \$6.00; following are the prices current: No. 1 whitenbah, \$6.00; do \$6.00; following are the prices current: No. 1 whitenbah, \$6.00; do \$6.00; following are the prices current. No. 1 whitenbah, \$6.00; do \$6.00; following are the prices current. No. 1 whitenbah, \$6.00; do \$6.00; following are the prices current. No. 1 whitenbah, \$6.00; do \$6.00; following are the prices continued to \$6.00; do \$6.00; following are the prices continued to \$6.00; do \$6.00; following are the prices continued to \$6.00; do \$6.00; following allever salmon, brit, \$6.00; do \$6.00; following allever salmon, \$6.00; following allever salmon, \$6.00; following allever, \$6.00; following

kemons were steady. Cranberries in boxes were in fair request. We quote. Apples, in cars. 31.062.00 per brist do, at retail, \$1.062.00; eranberries per box, \$3.2594.50; Valencia oranges, \$11.0621.20 per case; oranges, \$2.0084.00 per box; lemons \$4.503.00 per box; \$3.2594.50; Valencia oranges, \$11.0621.20 per case; oranges, \$2.0084.00 per box; lemons \$4.503.00 per box; lemons \$4.5

ing, 12 to 16 feet.

00.050c; choice, 70.6750c; choicest, 85.90c; fancy, \$1.00 (81.15.

INTERNAL—Common, 28838c; good do, 356.80c; medium, 40.642c; good do, 456.80c; fanc, 50.432c; finest, 55.460c; choice, 65.670c; choicest, 70.675c.

YOUNG HWOSS—Common, 286.80c; fanc, 50.653c; finest, 556.60c; choice, 65.670c; choicest, 60.6681.00c, 556.60c; choice, 65.670c; choicest, 60.6681.00c, 556.80c; choicest, 60.685c; finest, 556.80c; choicest, 60.685c; finest, 556.50c; choicest, 60.685c; finest, 556.50c; choicest, 756.80c.

WOOD—Was quoted at \$7.50 for maple and at \$6.50 for beech—delivered.

VEAL—Fair to choice carcasses were salable at 74.685c; Some of it was unsalable.

856. Poor stock was in large supply and now a second of it was unsalable.

WOOL—Dealers report a moderate order trade at the raling prices. The stock here is light, and runs largely raling prices.

LIVE STOCK. Hogs, 7, 289 9, 441 11, 777 11, 947 14, 000 2,986 3,351 508 4,029 3,943 4,796 4,215 4,637

rear to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 200 hs.

Good Beeves- Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 200 to 1, 400 hs.

Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 hs.

Butchers' Stock — Poor to common steers, and common to choice sows, for etty slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 100 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 600 hs.

extra aworted loss were taken at \$5.6885, 75, but most of the long crossed the scales at \$5.3065, 50. The market closed steady.

No. 4t. Price. No. 4t. Price. No. At. Price. 40. 49. 338 \$5.75 \$5.29 \$5.40 74. 182 \$5.35 18. 49. 328 \$5.75 \$5.29 \$5.40 74. 182 \$5.35 18. 32. 328 \$5.70 \$65. 200 5.35 18. 32. 328 \$5.70 \$65. 200 5.35 18. 32. 328 \$5.70 \$65. 200 5.35 18. 32. 328 \$5.70 \$65. 200 5.35 18. 32. 328 \$5.60 \$65. 200 5.35 18. 32. 328 \$5.60 \$65. 200 5.35 18. 32. 328 \$5.60 \$65. 200 5.35 18. 32. 328 \$5.60 \$65. 200 5.35 18. 32. 328 \$5.60 \$65. 200 5. 32. 328 \$60 \$65. 200 \$5.35 19. 5. 30 1

ing 114 ibs. feethed 56. 1756. A good many were left in the pens unsold, and the market accord weak.

EAST LIBRATY.

Special Discouch to The Tribune.

BAST LIBRATY.

BAST

REP-Receipts to-day, 800 head; total for four tamed: sunsequently this improvement was lost, when the market ruled steady up to Wednesday, when, which an active decound, the price improved 142 ou Thursday trade was dult when the advance was lost; store them say moderate business at closing prices of last them to be advanced to the say that the same of the same o

be the week, it. (200, no same budget; So care beid over, industry and barns - Scoolpes, 1, 300; tosal for the week, 38,000; market dell and decilming; Eastern ad-week, 38,000; market dell and decilming; Eastern ad-week, 38,000; market dell and decilming; Eastern ad-

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Receipts for three days, 18,000 grs: Amercan, 8,000 grs: California white wheat, 10s 546408
8d; 4o club, 10s 84611s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western
spring, 0s 8d610s 8d; 4o winter, 10s 6d610s 10d. Flour
—Western canal, 246205s. Corn., 2ds 6d620s 10d: new
do, 256623s 8d. Oats-American, 3s63s 8d. Barlay—
American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 35s 8d. Barlay—
American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 35s 8d.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork. 60s. Prime mess beef, 75s.
Lard—American, 50s. Cheese—Fine American, 75s
Bacon—Long clear, 40s; short do, 41s 8d.
Tallow—American, 40s 8d.
PRIROLEUS—Spiritz 10s; redined, 12s.
LINARED GIL—26s.
Basis—Common, 5s 8d; pale, 13s; strained, 25s.
LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Corrons—Sales for the week,
45,000 bales, of which exporters took 7,000; speculators took 3,000; total stock, 1,070,000; American,
744,000; receipta, 54,000; American, 34,000; acrusal
exports, 4,000; amount afforts took 3,000; crusal
exports, 4,000; amount afforts, 92,000; American,
214,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners,
18,000; American sales, 30,000.
LONDON, March 23.—Tallow—43s.
REFINED PETROLEUN—11s 9d.
LINSEED OIL—24s 3d629s ed.
SPILITS TURPENTINE—27s 9d.

LINSEED CIL-24s 30029s ed.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE-27s 9d.
ANTWEEP, March 23. - PETROLEUE-30f. AMERICAN CITIES.

Court otal exports from all United States pours to date.

2.773.00; last year, 2.463.00; stock at all United
2.773.00; last year, 2.463.00; stock at all United
2.773.00; last year, 2.463.00; stock at all United
interior towns, 67,00; last year, 104.00; stock at all
expool, 1.070.000; last year, 104.00; last year, 831.00.
Market firm at 114,98118c; futures closed firm; March,
11.45611.46; April, 11.4661.May, 11.506211.670; August,
11.696311.970; September, 11.78611.50c; October,
11.64611.50c; November, 11.78611.50c; October,
11.54611.50c; November,
11.78611.50c; October,
11.54611.50c; October,
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11.54611.50c; November,
11.54611.50c; October,
11.54611.50c; October,
11.54611.50c; November,
11.54611.50c; October,
11.54611

HAY—Firm; shipping, 702-75c.

HOPS—Steady; yearlings, 69:10c; new Western, 69:18c.

GAOCKRIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar unchanged; moderate domand; fair to good refuling unchanged. Moissess—New Orleans, 402-55c; grocery. Partsolene,—Lilet bries unchanged.

Partsolene—quiet bries unchanged.

Tallow—Unsetthed; 78:65c.

Tallow—Unsethed; 78:65c.

Tallow—Unseth

BALTIMORS, March 25.—PLOUR—Strong, sective, and unchanged.
GRAIX—Wheat scarce, firm, and wanted; No. 2 Western winter red. \$1.50; No. 2 Chicago spring; \$1.42. Corr quiet, firmer, and higher; Western mixed, spot and March 50e; April, 504e; Mayelen mixed, spot and highest section of the strong with the control of the spot and spot an

BUTTER—In fair demand; New York State and BradBUTTER—In fair demand; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvanis, extras 276-22c; Western
extras, 236-25c.
Curkes—Firm; Western Sins, 18-915-5c.
E093—Unchanged.
Prinola Si te—Quiet but seesaly; refined, 185-5c; erude,
135-5c.
Whitsky—Western, Sl. 09.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2-800 bu; supply light.
Surraskyr—Corn, 300.000 bu; supply light.
Str. Louis, March 25.—Corros—Quiet and unchanged.
Engine—Onlet.

CINCINATI, O., March 23.—Corroy FLOUR—Strong and higher, family, & GRAIN—Whoal scarce and firm: re Corn duly 416422. Outs

changed.

(in-GB-Whest quiet and unchanged. Oars-lie
mired, see on week; April, attige; May, 4184.

Provisions—Quiet and firm, Bulk meate—Clear alc
Tiec: clear sides, de. Lard, \$10,366:10.30.

BUFFALO, March 28.—Gaaks—Whest quiet and hra
ales 1,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at shading \$1.40; 1,000

extra white Michigan at \$1.67. Core searce and fire
ales 12 cars new on track at \$50(6302, coording

quality. Oats dull; 1 car Western at 60c. Rye inactive
Bariey inactive.

GALVESTON. March 22.—COTTON.—Nominally us changed; middling. 11c; sock. 64. 432 caises; weeks net receipts, 3, 490; adea, 1,630; constwine, 4,740; a porist to Great Britain, 2,101; to France, 1,330. Savannan, March 23.—Cotton—Quiet; steady; middling, 11960; stock. 22,275 bales; weekly net receipts 321; asses, 4,326; asport to Great Britain, asses to Continent, 385; constwine, 2,081.

NEW Onsidera, March 20.—Corrors—In fair common market stronger; sales, 3,200 bales; good ordinary 94,694c; low middling, 105/81094c; middling, 111.

1156c; 7817, 472/62754c; net receipts 2,004; gross, 2,21

river, 10.

Mosilix, March 23.—Corron—Firm; midding, stock, 60, 512 bales; weekly not receipts, 3, 473; 6, 500; exports to France, 1, 250; to the Cont 1, 254.

Unanterior, March 25.—Corron—Quiet; mid-1836; stock, 26, 305 bales; weekly not receipts, sales, 2,000; exports to the Continent, 750; coar 350.

DRY GOODS.

New York, March 22.—Print market very unsettled and prices weak; Washington, Allen, Bristol, Kniekesbocker, Hamilton, Southbridge, Sprague, and Ordentals are 64c. Garner & Co. made their price yesterday (Wednesday), Garner fancy, 64c; Harmony, 4c; Allantic brown shirtings reduced 1/4c. Bleached source steady. Woolens quiet.

PETROLEUM. CENVELAND, O., March 28.—PETROLEUS Marke firm; standard white, 110 test, 141/c. Pittranum, March 29.—Petroleus—Dull; cruss \$2.85 at Parker's; refined, 168/c. Philadelphia delivery

PTG-TBON.

Previouse, March 28.—Pto-Laou-Firm and actives.
No. 1 foundry, \$24.00, four months; No. 2, \$22.00;
25.00; grey forge, \$21.000,22.00.

Wilselboron, March 23. Sprints Typessters-

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd

The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamers etween New York and Havre, calling at Primouth G. B., will sail from Pier No. 42 North Elver, food f Morton St., every alternate Wednesday, berinning the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of Morton St. Sangtier, Wednesday, March 21, 6:30 Great Western Steamship Line

Prom New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOME SSET, Western Tuesday, April &
AIRAGON, Symona, Tuesday, April &
AIRAGON, STORE TUESDAY, APRIL &
AIRAGON, STORE TUESDAY, APRIL &
AIRAGON, STORE TUESDAY, ARCHITECTURE AIRAGON, MICHIERE
CENTRAL BAIRTONE. STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERFY.
STATE OF PEN'NSTL VANIA.

GABIN, 800, 865 and 870, according to accommodations. Resurn tickets, \$110 to \$128, c arreacy, second Cabin, \$48, Secture Tickets, 805, Steerage at low-est raises. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Guseral Agenta.

J. Warnington-et., Chrongo, 124 Washington-et., Chrongo, 124 Washington-et., Chrongo, 124 Washington-et., Chrongo, 124 Washington-et., Chrongo, 125 Washington-et., Chrongo, 12 ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow:
BOLIVIA, March 24, 1 pm; ANCHORTA, April 7, non
AbsATIA, March 37, 7 nm; CALFORTA, April 7, non
AbsATIA, March 37, 7 nm; CALFORTA, April 7, non
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Cabina, 80 to 890. Intermediate, 233; successes 528.
New York and London:
UTOPIA, April 7, non ELYNIA, April 28, 3 p
Cabina 855, to 870; Stoerage, 828.
Drafts issued for any amounts at current rates.
MENDERSON BROTHERS, 30 Washington-42. AMERICAN LINE

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWIST RATES.

General office, 138 La Salle-at., corner Madison
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
EGYPT, March 24, 12 m. | ITALY, April 14, 3 p. m.
ENGLAND. April 7, 1 pm | THE QUEEN, Apr. 21, 12 m.
POR LONDON.
CANADA
Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, 52, corrector. Destrict of all and upwards on Great Strain as Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clarkets.

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE EUROPE AND AMERICA. For passage apply at Company's Office, 22 South Christ., Chricago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West Agr. Drafts on Great Hritain and Ireland. ADUCATIONAL.

BISHOP HELLMUTH COLLEGES. LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA,
Afford the highest intellectual and Christian education to the sons and daughters of gentlemen at
very moderate charges.
The Colleges are one mile spart, and are both
supplied with an able staff of experienced redden-

HELLMUTH COLLEGE (BOYS). HELLMUTH LADIES COLLEGE

Reduction to elergymen. Yearly scholarship erry advantageous terms.

Principal and Chaplain—Rev. H. F. DARMEIL.

D.

ESPANOLA CIGARS. The subsuribers have made arrangements for the su-chased bread, manufactured in Key West, and in whi-these bread, manufactured in Key West, and in which the usual atyles they gen no who may be offer, indusped by the high dusies or imported Gigars, the proprietor of the Espanois factory at Hayana has a listed a

proprietor of the Espanois factory at Havana has callished a Branch in Key West, and is using there the same class of Vuelto Alajo is baccoom in the Havana factory, the pure quality and aromatic flavor of which have given this brand its prevent high credit among consumers. The prices are insteadily less that for those from Havana, and a comparison will show that they are in every rapper, fully equal. They are offered in commercion with our mutual to Havana Cigars.

PARK & TILFORD,

917 and 919 Broadway, New York.

ACKER, MEBRALL & CONDIT.

130 and 132 Chambars-st., New York. MEDICAL

MAPHEY Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicans of Paris, one York, and Long and an arrangement of the physicans of Paris, and Long and an arrangement of the Paris and Long and arrangement of the Paris and Long and arrangement of the Paris and Long and cent or of the Laure Charges, in long stand CLIN AND CIE, Paris CAPSULTS the United States PRESCRIPTION FREE. Porthe speedy core of Seminal Weakness, Lost about, and all disorders brought on by indiscretic excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

them stood an admiring a markable and peculiar, well found around a Democrati-election time. It must be that he is a shrewd campaig wire-putter. He shuts up or lag, while with the

LOCAL P

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North 1

Lively Times Antici

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Annual Meeting of the

elings in the Wards-

The rooms used as the he

fore the Damocratic Conve-not the least. They went and if was funky to note wi-sand-froid Perry H. Sm self at home among

H. Smith, so it is said, with city Convention a grad-dence, sower of Oak grad cithe members, and especial soats, will avail the meet the coming man, if far as returns could be given quarters it was learned the contested seats in the Cit will be a sweet-scented square on the war-path. They note and thrown down: I promised if he is, and the was done yesterday, and he delegates from the various ving:

Doolittle, it will be seen He has had to succumb to su He has had to success to su and organization.
Yesterday Colvin's friends yea, lavish. Last night all the ex-Mayor. This morning to in his work. He has d them. They will flow free delegates, and, as the last mo marketable value will be and that is, perhaps, where making their mistake.

ALDERMANIC CA
The Democratic party making of reform, but a glance shows that the party, as a party of the Ainthe First Ward they have lie us a man of common asset ivery-stable on Michigan against such a man as D. Kimpudence.

ngainst such a man as D. simputences.

In the Second Ward Will loon-keeper on State street, All the qualification which hims that he is a vyteram ability, who pitches his tent. In the Third ex-Ald Reuns minared. He never manage fire while in the Council; nothing against him, he is a to represent so influential a wholds forth on the Board of The Fourth Ward has p dridge, of Davis & Ridridge. good points of a steer.

David Drum is the man set to step in the shoes of the land to step in the shoes of the land. The Sixth Ward placed

Joyce, a Bire lebind salon qualification seems to be the manipulate primaries and he have to count the in.

And now we land at the Democratic "reform" has selecting Henry Hildreth.

prove his record: A self-co former; a man who offered whisky-stenling; who ran as the rigors of the law, in the had entangled himself; who and to be allowed to larn in Henry Hildreth. There is such a creature from holding all their that, if re-elected seat.

The Eighth Ward nomb

The Eighth Ward nomborson of the comment of the com

Robbaum: Police Court donn McNally, and Joseph Acon McNally, and Joseph Robbaum; "patriots" a selves on the attar for salar inga: South Town—Supers rick Ryan; Assessor, En Phillips, Irank Ricela, Waterholder; Collecter, Phalley, John O'Nell, P. T. ball, and Mike Evan, "I ball, and Mike Evan, "Daughy, R. W. Baker, "Durphy, R. W. Baker, Whales: Town Clerk, John John Gorman, John Gotton, "Robbaum, "Durphy, R. W. Baker, Whales: Town Clerk, John Gotton are: Supervisor, Willia Assessor, James Hanly, Ili Christian Tempel: Town Constables there are and over them there will be an over them there will be from the Second Precinct.

A Van Buren and J. C. Heests, A least a delegation from that precinct will be.

pork, \$18.61. P

rheat, 18,000 bu.

C. Wheat quiet and firms a sharing \$1.40; 1,000 by ... Corn scarce and firms at 50.40,00, according to the corn at 40c. Rye functive

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coording to accommoda-to \$123, carreacy, sec-ta, \$40, Steerage at low-BALDWIN & CO., Cen-ABRACI, Manager, ashingtof C., Chicago, IL STEAMERS Glascow
N. Hoff A. April 7, noon
ALIFOR A. April 7, noon
ALIFOR A. April 4.3 p. m.
pool, or Londonderry,
tine, 233; steerage, 524.
London:
LYNIA, April 26, 3 p. m.
phocrase, 524.
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angements for the ex-well-known and cele-Kcy West, and invite trail ascortment of all-pared to offer, a imported Cigars, the y at Havana has come

West,
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and Vestio Abajo sothe pure quality and
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to the pure quality and
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FREE.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democrats and Their Aldermanic Nominations.

Lively Times Anticipated at the Convention To-Day-Colvin and Smith.

Pusion Ticket Set Up for Officers in the North Town.

Annual Meeting of the Municipal Reform Olub-The Address.

Boetings in the Wards-Suggestions from Correspondents-Republican Primaries.

THE DEMOCRACY.

SERVES AT HEADQUARTERS OF The Democratic management of the premises. The judges stack to take upsting to be forced and and a flow rectors. It was a flow of the premises. The judges stack to take the premises of the premises. The judges stack to take the premises of the premises. The judges stack to the premises. The judges stack to the premises of the premises of the premises. The judges stack to the premises. The judges stack to the premises of the premises of the premises of the premises. The judges stack to the premises of the premises. The judges stack to the premises of the premises. The premises of the premises of the premises of the premi

He has had to succumb to superior forces of money and organization.
Yesterday Colvin's friends were free with money, yea, lavish. Last night all the promises were for the ex-Mayor. This morning Smith will probably get in his work. He has dollars, and plenty of them. They will flow freely this morning to get delegates, and, is the last moment draw near, their markutable value will be considerably reduced, and that is, perhaps, where Colvin's strikers are making their mistake.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.
The Democratic party makes a pretense of prom-

The Democratic party makes a pretense of promise of reform, but a glasce at their candidates shows that the party, as a party, has no truth in it. Look at the majority of the Aldermanic candidates. In the First Ward they have put up Occar Field. He man and common associations, who keeps a livery-stable on Michigan arenne. To pit him against such a man as D. K. Pearsons is simply impudence.

In the Second Ward William J. Clingen, a saloon-keeper on State street, has been nominated. All the qualification which he has to recommend him is that he is a veteran office-sceker, without ability, who pitches his tent amid a bummer camp. In the Third ex. Ald. ReunselearStone was renomminated. He never managed to set the lake on fire while in the Council; and, while there is nothing against him, he is not of sufficient calibre to represent so influential a ward as the Third. He holds forth on the Board of Trade part of his time. The Fourth Ward has put forward Issae Eldridge, of Davis & Eldridge, stock-dealers in the Town of Lake. He is a man of medium qualification, with a fair business capacity, who knows the good points of a steer.

David Dunn is the man selected who would like to step in the shoes of the lamented Mark Sheer.

good points of a steer.

David Dram is the man selected who would like to step in the shoes of the lamented Mark Sheridan. Dunn owns four coal-teams, and thrive one himself. He is a man of fair reputation.

The Sixth Ward placed in nomination P. H. Joyce, a Sive Island salcon-keeper, whose main qualification seems to be that he knows how to manipulate primarice and has friends who know how to count fine in.

And now we land at the Seventh Ward. Here in Democratic "reform "has really shown itself by selecting Henry Hildreth. That Trainsum files prove his record: A self-convicted felon; an informer; a man who offered to equent to escape the rigors of the law, in the meshes of which he had entangted himself; who begged to come back, and to be allowed to turn informer. Such a man is Henry Hildreth. There is a law which prevents such a creature from holding office, and it is not at all likely that, if re-elected, he will ever take his descent.

formerly a politic efficer and Constable, and now a lawyer.

In the Ninth Ward D. S. Lovejoy, another briefman, has been nominated. He is a man of some means and little brains. The Tenth has selected John McMurney, whose only recommendation is that he is a blacksmith, and "ignorant as the hills," so far as education is concerned.

In the Eleventh Malcolm McDonaid was welected. His recent history is in the files of The Traguage. In the Twelfth Ward the Democrata bld their heads and made no nomination.

Henry R. whipple is the nominee in the Thigteenth Ward. He came here some five years ago. He once had a paper—the Carlinville. Thuses, "It, like Whipple, didn't amount to much. He was publisher of Cameron's Ddily Neas, and "wentup" with it. He is now a lawyer. In the Fourteeoth Ald. Ryan was renominated. In the Efficenth Ald. Nissen, a good man, was accorded as like honor. It was the asme with Ald. Lengacher in the Sixteenth. In the Seventeenth, ex-Ald. Tom Cannon was nominated, in the Efficienth Alm. James H. B. Daly received the nomination, and he is almost the only gensiteman of character in the whole batch mentioned, or the only business man of any prominences. With such a list before them the public can judge the calibre of the men, and ask themselves the question if the bounsees here solated previous the calibre of the men, and ask themselves the question if the bounsees here solated previous much their own way in these selections.

The City Central and Campaign Committees of the Democratic party will not withstraw any names, as they claim they have no sunbority in the matter, other control of the men, and ask themselves the question if the boundary City Treasurer, other control of the call of the of

their allegations cannot fail to raise a rumpus among the unterrified.

WHY JOHN REED DID NOT VOTE.

The field of observation during the Democratic primaries Thursday was not an extensive one, the neathy of the voters apparently approaching a point where diagust with politics was a feature. There were, here and there, however, incidents worth noting. Here is one of them:

One of the precincts in the Ninth Ward was located at Na. 5 angine house, on Jefferson street, between dackson and Van Bere. There were two factions clampring for recognition aside from the question of delegates. One was the Anderson, the other the Lovely party, and both fought long and hart for these candidate for Alderman. To which of these factions Mr. Levy, the "cio" and Colvin man, belonged, is not positively known. He was there say way, as large as life, and much more hoisterous. He was a citizen, and all that the had parties there to rote who, he knew, were residents of the ward, the matter of precincts bothing no weight with bim, sand he would be chucked in the gutter if his say-se would not hold water in the normals.

NORTH TOWN.

The delegates appointed at the meeting of workingmen held in Fols Hall, ten days ago, to nominate North Town officers in opposition to those presented by the Citizens' Union, met in Lower Turner Hall last night. The four wards were each represented by six Republicans and six Democrats, and there were about 300 lookers-on,—the hardest and roughest mob which has been got together since the Convention which nominated

hardest and roughest mob which has been got together since the Convention which nominated
Hoxie for Congress. Half-a-dozen policemon were
present to keep order. Robert Lahey called them
to order, and on his motion Columbus Gottechaik
was elected Chalrman. P. O. Beifsneider was
chosen Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and
they reported that the delegations were full.

The temporary were made the permanent officers, and Gottechaik said "Thank you." The
Convention, he said, was called for the purpose of
putting a ticket in the field upon which both parties could unite; and he hoped that all disappointed
candidates would bury their grief, and that all
would strive to attain their object.

Nominations for Assessor being in order, Charles
N. Probst and Albert Patch were named. The former was nominated, receiving 34 votes to the latter's 14.

For Collector, F. J. Miller was named, and he

Nominations for Assess or being in order, Charles N. Probst and Albert Patch were named. The former was nominated, receiving 34 votes to the latter's 14.

For Collector, F. J. Miller was named, and he was nominated by acclamation.

Two were mentioned to Supervision wastern of Kelly and Capt. John Murphy. The first ballot was a tie. The candidates exhibited themselves, and Murphy wanted to make a speech, but the Chairman wouldn't permit him. He got 28 votes on the next ballot to 20 for his opponent, and was therefore nominated.

Three wanted the Clerkship—James Pendegrast, William O'Brien, and P. O. Peifsneider. O'Brien threw up his hat.

The Assessor was the only Republican nominated.

CONSTABLES.

Then came the tug of war—the selection of Constables. Name after name was mentioned so fast the Secretary was unable to keep up. At least thirty were named. It was hopeless to attempt a vote, so

Billy McClure moved that a committee of five be

Mr. John G. Shortaff then read the following

ADDRESS

of the Municipal Reform Club:

To see Engagers and Criseas: On Tweeday, April 2
heart, you will be called about to choose certain persons
to manage the business of our City Government for the
counting year. We desire to address you upon this matter, and to sak your aid in our endeavor to edect the
heart man, rithout regard to party. The grievals burbed man, rithout regard to party. The grievals burbetter on the continued to the consuminal adminhistation of our public arile lies with the people
conty, at this city has aiready experienced in the effection of hunest criticus and tried, competent, and experienced business man, possessing themsolves some
stake in the worl are of the city, and laborated in its
progress, property, and tax collections.

The present City Council—a majority of whom are
now known through the remarkable work they have,
accomplianed—were elected only a year-since. Heiped
whole people, who, through their choice of the Mayor.
(Hoyne) their chosen, declared the unalterable purposes
of that uprising to be thorough and as field reform of
all the grow and ungrecolented abuses then existing,
the body of Alerramen has mocaccided within less than
the manual cost of the manufact. Governments

The address was adopted.
THE PLEST WARD.
Mr. Moran called attention to the fact that Gecar Field had been put forward as the Democratic candidate for Address of the Piret Ward. He was a man for whom the speaker could not vote.
Ald. McAnley said Ald. Fearsons had finally concented to ren again, and he thought the Municipal Reform Clab should indorse him for re-election. Certainly no member of the Council had labored more carnessly or more successfully for reform than Ald. Fearsons.
Mr. Murry Nelson moved that the name of Ald. Pearsons be reported for nomination to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.
Mr. Moran suggested waiting until both parties had made their nominations.
Mr. Cleveland pat Ald. McAuley's suggestion in the form of a motion.
Mr. Nelson withdrew his motion.
Mr. Nelson withdrew his motion.
Mr. Cleveland's motion was carried unanimously.
On motion of Mr. Nelson, the Club then ad-

mously.
On motion of Mr. Nelson, the Club then adjourned until Tuesday evening.

WARD MEETINGS.

The Fourth Ward West End Improvement Club held an adjourned meeting last evening at No. 1852 Desayborn street, Mr. W. Gardner in the Chair. Mr. D. H. Hammer. from the Committee on School-House, appointed at the last meeting, reported that a site had been purchased on the corpore of Wahash avanue and Eds (formerly Twenty-sixth) street. An assessment of \$20,000 was levied in 1873, and 80 per cent of this amount had been collected. The money had not been devoted

sixth), street. An assessment of \$20,000 was levied in 1875, and 80 per cent of this amount had been collected. The money had not been devoted to the proper purpose, but had been perverted to some other use. He could not say where it had gone to, but it was not in the Treasury.

Mr. Russell said that those special assessments had been used to meet the most pressing claims on the Treasury, without consideration as to where they rightly belonged.

The Committee on Primaries reported that wagons would be provided to convey voters to the primary. Several gentlemen spoke in favor of the nomination of Ald Gilbert, the meeting being apparently a unit in his support. A resolution calling apon the Alderman of the ward to lend his best efforts to procure the immediate erection of the three meeting adjourned.

THE FIFTH.

A special meeting of the organization known as the Fifth Ward Improvement Guno was held last evening in a saloon on the corner of Thirtieth street and Wentworth avenue. Mr. Fitzsimmons called the meeting to order, and said that the object of calling the Club together was to ascertain the sentiments of its members in regard to the Aldermanic nomination.

Mr. Ridley said that he had looked round the

Then came the tag of war—the selection of Conservices. The came after came was mentioned to fact
where the control of the co

MISCELLANEOUS.

and Word-Brown's stable, corner Madison and

Symmetral Word—No. 186 Seigwick from.
Symmetral Word—No. 186 North Market street.
Bytheral Word—No. 186 North Market street.
Bytheral Word—No. 186 North Market street.
Full officers in the control of t

for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward writes that Mr. A. D. Hegan, candidate for Alderman, is a man of the highest character and ability, and is a public-spirited and energetic citizen who has large interests in the ward, and that it was largely through his exertions that the Ogden avenue railroad was

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WORD FOR HEATH.

To the Enter of The Pribuse.

CHICAGO, March 23.—As to the candidacy of Monroe Heath for the office of Mayor of Chicago, there seems to me no possible reason for a change at this time. Mr. Lincoln once said it was a poor plan to change horses in crossing a stream, and certainly that can well apply to the present situation. Mr. Heath has made a good public officer; he may have made mistakes; who has not? to err is human,—but it must be remembered that he assumed the reins of office when the city affairs were in a very demoralized condition, and when our finances were suffering from the result of the panic and bad management. It was a time when there were few respectable men willing to accept the office, especially for so short a time. That a gentleman of Mr. Heath's social and commercial standing should be willing to do so, places the lawabiding, decent citizens of Chinago under some obligations to him, and he should certainly be indesed by a renomination.

Again, Mr. Heath's connection with the City

from his position, and in time result in the Chief of Folice becoming a mere tool in the hands of law breakers.

It is breakers to the the though Mr. Heath be reliefed there are many evils that is would correct and seeing matakes in the past, avoid them in the feture.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICIANS.

The Selitor of 1th Frib-ne.

At the City Convention, the nominations of a superconducturing Company, and after a hard contest, Judge Swayne decided in the selitor of the contest of the Friber. The Selitor of the Selitor of the Selitor of the City and Town Conventions.

At the City Convention, the nominations for a Mayor, Treasurer, Clerk, and Attorney will be made. At the Town Convention, the nominations for an Assessor, Collector, Clerk, Sapatvisor, and thine Constables will be guidentially the selitor of the Seli

An informal gathering of the leading citizens of the Town of Hyde Park assembled last evening at the Hyde Park Hotel for the purpose of exchanging views as to the best means of continuing the work of retrenchment started a year ago.

The Hon. Charles Hitchcock called the meeting to order. He briefly stated that this informal meeting was for the purpose of seeking to devise the best means of outliniant plocal improvements, and in doing so to accomplish the desired object with the least possible expense. This meeting was not for the purpose of advancing or benefiting any political party or partisans, but was to advance all the interests of the tows.

To perfect the organization, Mr. Hitchcock nonitieal party or partisans, but was to advance all the interests of the down.

To perfect the organization, Mr. Hitchcock nominated Mr. Ingranam for Chairman. Mr. J. K. Hammy was exceed Secretary, and the meeting was ready for business at once.

Mr. Sames Wadsworth boped that the meeting would be harmonious.

J. Young Scammon did not intend to be present to speak, but thought that the prosperity of the village would depend upon economy. At present it was a case of life and death, and although Hyde Park was a suburk, it was actually a part of the City of Gimengo. He believed it was necessary to apply the knife closely in the expenses of the town. He hoped there were gentlemen who had leisure to serve, and would do so.

Mr. J. N. Barker followed Mr. Scammon, and complimented those present upon the large and intelligent gathering. He concluded by moving a committee of seven on nominations, which was adopted. The Caur named the names of the Committee as follows: Joseph N. Barker, George A. Follamsbee, G. H. Sidway, C. M. Hardy, John Parren, M. C. Misener, C. C. Abel.

Col. R. S. Thompson remarked that in previous years he had had a hand in politics, but had reformed, and for the few last campaigns he had done no work in politics. He and believed that they could elect a respectable ticket without consulting a bunner element.

follows:

TOWN TICKET.

Supervisor, William Hedson; Assessor, Hugh Maher; Collector, Ashel Pierce; Ciewa, M. J. Russell, Justices of the Peace—B. H. Kissass, First District; George L. Ford, Second Districts; J. S. Richie, Third District; Lingle, Rolland settlement; John McIntonh, South Caron, Contables—Trank Grady, Tret District; Academy of the Contables—Trank Grady, Tret District; Analysis of the Contables—Tretter of the Contables—Tree in the Contable Tree in th

R. Miller. Second District, Martin H. Foss, Third District; William H. Raynor, Fourth District; William H. Raynor, Fourth District; F. G. Clark, Firth District,

Remarks were made by several gentlemen in relation to the names presented by the Committee.

Voting commenced on the Trustees, which resulted by the indorsement of the following names: H. B. Bogne, J. R. Bensley, Martin H. Foss, W. H. Raynor.

The town officers were then confirmed.

Among those present were Joseph N. Barker, James Wadsworth, J. Young Scammon, S. H. Larminte, Col. R. S. Thompson, Franklin H. Watries, J. E. Barchell, George Foliansbee, J. Irving Pearce, the Hon. George M. Bogne, C. M. Watring, George L. Ford, D. D. Cornell, C. R. Nelson, Samuel Faulkner, Col. Abel, Henry V. Freeman, Col. James H. Bowen, S. P. Farrington, Horatio L. Waite, William P. Gray, Colon Robinson, Noah Barnes, Paul Cornell, C. H. Hortne, E. G. Clark, D. A. Pierce, L. A. Pearce, H. M. Wright, Aaron Biiss, Charles L. Boyd, Jesse C. Boyd, Col. W. H. Raynor, F. A. Heeting, C. L. Wight, Frank O. Csborne, Moses Warren, Heary Osborne, O. H. Perry, W. S. Robinson, Judge H. N. Hibbard, Dr. Johnson, Leslie Lewis, H. A. Hopkins, John Farren, Charles Bradley, George H. Sidwell, Samuel Faulkner, S. D. Foss, S. A. Little, E. B. Stevens, J. C. Scovel, George Kimbark, A. J. Hoole, S. F. Bouton, O. S. Favir, O. Wilson, C. B. Rushmore, J., P. Simon, S. S. Ennismine, L. A. Talcott, John Davis, G. A. Williamson, J. Ramsoy Flood, John T. Beunett, J. B. Calhoun, James Springer.

THE COURTS.

standing should be willing to do so, places the law-abiding, decent citizens on Chicago under some obligations to him, and he should certainly be independent on the correct of the primary. Several gouldeness spoke in favor of the primary. Several gouldeness spoke in favor of the primary. Several gouldeness spoke in favor of the primary is several gouldeness spoke in favor of the primary. Several gouldeness spoke in favor of the primary is several gouldeness spoke in favor of the primary is supported. A resolution of Ald. Gilbert, the meeting being apparently a unit in his support. A resolution of calling upon the Alderman of the ward to lead his best efforts to procure the immediate erection of the internation of the control of the

be held at 2 p. m. to-day.

SUPARION COURT IN MRIST.

George K. Falmer and George L. Bates began a suit for 31,500 against James R. Hammond, S. F. Cone, and Thomas Irvine.

John Thomilinson and David Reed filed a petition against Anthony J. Hagerman, Johanna Hagerman, H. A. Hurbert, J. H. Avery, Thomas Moore, Joseph Lederer, and A. C. Storey, asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of \$2,541.17 on five buildings on Lots 1 to 5 in Hagerman's Subdivision of Lot 2, Block 21, in Bushneil's Addition. W. E. Douge et al. sued Oswell A. Hogus for \$2,500.
George P. Gilman filed a bill against George Garvey, Catherine Howard, Mathew Howard, J. C. Howard, F. M. Howard to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,200 on Lot 24 in C. H. Baker's Sabdivision of Block 2 in Laughton's Subdivision of the W. % of the N. W. & of Sec. 30, 39, 14.
The Pirst National Bank of Chelsea began a suit by attachment for \$2,000 against C. L. Hancock, O'Neill Brothers sued Gurdon P. Randall for \$3,000.

JUDGE BLODGET-SC CAME and general business.
JEDGE GARY-SC CAME and SED to 373 inclusive. No. 251, Salkey vs. Loopold, on trial.
JCDGE JAMESON-S6, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 96, 102, 108, 108, 107, 110, 112, 113, and 118 to 118 inclusive. No case on trial.
JCDGE MOORE-SC, 33, and 34. No case on trial.
JCDGE MOORE-SC, 33, and 34. No case on trial.
JCDGE BOOTH-SC CAME AND SC CAME NO. CAME OF THE AND AND SC CAME OF THE AND SC CAME

vs. Pittaburg, rort Wayne & Chicago Rallway Co., and calendar Nos. 287 to 850 inclusive, except 288, 286, and 201.

JUDGE FARWELL-No call announced.

JUDGE FARWELL-No call announced.

SUPERIOR COURT-CONFESSIONS—John H. Myers vs. C. F. H. H. Meyer. 2737.58, —Simon Strauss vs. John Chiar, 861.25.—Union Matual Lift Insurance Commany vs. John H. Weiker and Charles W. Stuterroth, 81,168.38.—Edvin Maynard vs. Charles W. Stuterroth, 81,168.38.—Edvin Maynard vs. Charles W. Colshour and William H. Colchour, 9849.19.

JUDGE GARY—Alexander M. Hamilton vs. Richard J. Judge J. Carlon & Carlon St. College College

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M'CORMICK HALL.

o play of modern times has been received thinous screams of laughter, as this new andy. Wednesday and Haurgay matiness and west MIRS CHARLOTTE THOMPS

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HERSREY HALL,

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du Chien, or via Waterto'va, La Cross, and Winoux.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOT RAILED'AD'
Depois, toot of Lake-ed., Indiana-ar., and Sixeo single, and Canal and Sixtoeath-siz. There Offices b'
Clark-at., and al depois.

Leave. Arrive.

Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator * 7:25 a. m. * 7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator * 7:25 a. m. * 7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator * 7:25 a. m. * 7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator * 7:25 a. m. * 7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator * 7:25 a. m. * 4:25 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator * 9:30 p. m. * 7:45 p. m.
Rockfrd, Phaque, Assourc. by * 9:30 p. m. * 7:55 p. m.
Rockfrd, Phaque, Assourc. by * 9:30 p. m. * 7:55 p. m.
Rockfrd, Phages, Ottawa, * 10:15 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express for Ornaha Kanasa City, AtchSou, St. Joe, and Texas. * 10:20 p. m. † 8:35 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. * Ex. Saturday. isou, St. Joe, and Texas.

PITTSBURG, Pr. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Mail and Express. Scotta. M. Arrive. Arrive. Scotta. M. 7:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:0 BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEOAN Trains leave from Expesition Building, foot of roc-s. Ticket-offices: 85 Clark-st., Painter B Grand Facific, and Oppo. (Expession Building).

| Leave Arrive. | Morning Express | 8:50 a m. | 6:50 a m. | 6:50 a m. | 6:10 p. m. | (Date | m. CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACHYLO BAILBOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Tigget office 56 Clark-st., Sherman Issues.

Learn. Arriva.

Omnsha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex. 10:15a. m. 4:00p. m. Peru Accommodation. 5:00p. m. 9:33 a. m. Night Express. 100:00 b. m. 5:650 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAIL-Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Side.

Ticket office, 121 Handolph-st., and at depot.

Depart. | Arrive.

Day Express | 8:40 a. m. 7:20 p. m.
Night Express | 5:00 p. m. 7:20 a. m.

TARKAKER LIFE
Prom Central Depot, foot of Lake-s.

Day Express (except Senday).

Dija. m. 9:509. r.

E:09. m. 7:60. m. CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE
Prom Ry. Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-ma.
Deport. Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)... 8:60a. m. 7:20 p.m.
Night Express (daly).................. 8:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m. GENERAL NOTICES. PARISIEN LEATHER REVIVER.

Persoffeiting and preventing lattlef those from break-ing or cricking; it gives now vitality to the leather, sold by BULLOUK BHOTHERS, dealers in the Boots and More. Nos. 149 and 151 State-st.

Mr. M. McCarthy, of the Fifth Ward, wishes to correct a statement in THE TRIBUNE's report of the freenback Convention that he nominated Mr. rank Sherman for Mayor. His choice was Heath.

The temperature yeslerday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8s. m. 30 degrees; 10 s. m., 32; 12 m., 30; 3 p. m., 31; 8 p. m., 29. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30. 14; 8 p. m., 30.

Sa. In., 30.34; Sp. In., 30.

John B. Drake & Co., of the Grand Pacific Hotel, will give a special dinner at 5:30 next Saturday evening. After the meal, at 8 o'clock, Prof. Cavazzi and his pupilis will give a grand concert in the spacious pariors of the house.

A communication was published yesterday remaining Gray's telephone in which a serious typographical error occurred. It was stated that a full ecount of the principles of the instrument was winted in Tine Thurunez July 12, 1875. It should ave read July 12, 1874.

resday night the Executive Committee of the y-organized German Y. M. C. A. had its first ing and drafted a constitution for this Assome. It was resolved to hold the first generaling in Lower Farwell Hall Tuesday at 8 p. m., the constitution will be laid before the meethed the Beard of Directors elected. All Gerare invited who favor this movement.

the extra session, which is called for June 4.

The long-headed policeman on the North Side has a new scheme for making an honest penny. Where he sees a likely snow-hank in a front yard he notifies the owner of that yard that that snow-pile must be showeled away. In about ten minutes along comes a man and applies for the job of show-cling that snow-pile from the front yard into the street. If the occupants of the premises where the the snow-pile is happen to have been sufficiently terrified by the appearance of the club and star and the blue coat stuffed with beer and free-lunch, the applicant gets the job, does the work, and divides with the policeman. It's a new scheme and is in operation on the North Side.

About a month ago a Mrs. Roberts who resides on Rush street was found by the police lying in the street suffering from several wounds which were inflicted with a knife. Mrs. Roberts claimed that she was stabbed by an unknown party from behind. The police, however, did not believe her story, but was of the opinion that she had inflicted the wounds herself. It was claimed that the lady in question had not been in her right mind for the last six months, when her son was drowned off North svenue pier accidentally. Mrs. Roberts has always claimed that the death of the boy was not savings and the stable of the control of the last six months, when her son was drowned off North svenue pier accidentally. Mrs. Roberts has always claimed that the death of the boy was not savings and the parties who who had

Roberts shows no signs of insanity.

correspondent wants to know "the law of the chicago storms." Well, it is in this way: The olid Scratch, alias "The Prince of the Power he Air," goes out to look over his territory. Casts his eye on Boston, and finds that between ody and Sankey and the Rev. Joseph Cook strong prop of his throne is tottering. Then gets mad. He has been used to defeats elsere, but he always looked on Boston as reliable, thought he had both the head and heart of the stonere. So he starts home in a very unenviable me of mind. Of course he goes by way of Chio. He wants to stir us up, out of spite, and anse we are good. He hears the sweet songs of lold the Fort "and "We need Thee every ut," going up even from the City-Hall and anty Jail. So be gets a permit to worry us, just in the case of Job, that just person. We is he going to do it! By fire? We re passed through that baptism. We have meroasted so often that it has become second ure. By pestilence? The thing cannot be done, rall habits, and able medical men, is impregnative to any serious extent. The

been roasted so often that it has become second mature. By pestilence? The thing cannot be done. Chicago, with her pure water, excellent ventilation, moral habits, and able medical men, is impregnable. By heresy? Not to any serious extent. The people haven't time to practice well what religious theories they have, let alone new ones and untried. By corruyt administration and unendarable taxation? We are as used to these as we are to fire, by putting families at variance? The divorce porcesses are too handy. By bankraptcies? A Chicago man will smoke a cigar on an open barrel of that kind of powder. What is left? Why, nothing earthly, sensual, or devilush but a big storm. This comes home to a man, even a Chicago man. It rasps his nerves, blocks his sidswalks, hampers his business, spoils his lot, interferes with his attendance upon prayer-meetings, spoils his voice for sincing spiritual hymnas, makes his joints stiff, his nose smally, his lungs sore, his body sick, and his split sour. Then, it ever, he will "curse God and die," and so we have to suffer in Chicago to make up for the disgust of the Old Scratch at the loss of his favorite city of Boston.

DEDICATING A NEW JEWISH TEMPLE.
The new tempic of the Brial Sholom Congregation, in other words, "The Sons of Peace," on Michigan avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, was formally decleated yesterday afternoon. This rather handsome structure was commenced last summer, and has been completed the sermon of congratulation. Further services were held in the evening, and the dedication services will be continued this morning, beginning at 9 o'clock, when the Rev. Dr. Falk Vidaver, of Evansville, Ind.. and the Rev. Dr. Henry Gersoni, of Alianta, Ga., will officiate and lecture.

By hai Sholom congregation is as yet without a Rabbi, and, as are as could be learned, no definite arrangements have been made thus far to secure ene. But, with such a fine temple and such a large and wealthy class of worenipers, this state of affairs cannot long continue, and a man

ty—so far, certainly, as worldly success is conserned.

THE SOUTH PARK.

Secretary J. H. McDonald, of the Special Committee of the Legislature to investigate the South Park Commissioners, has issued the following circular, which is being sent to everybody who is supposed to know anything about parks, lands, sand, gravel, flowers, plants, etc.:

CHICAGO, March, 1977.—Dran Siz: The Special Committee of the signer, assembly of the State of Illinois, appointed to inquire into the complaints made by numerous citizens of Chicago, against the Park Commissioners of said city, will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Monday, March 28, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of hearing evidence concerning such complaints. By order of Reconstruction of the State of Chicago, and Richard State of Chicago, and State of Chicago, and Monday, March 28, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of hearing evidence concerning such complaints. By order of Richard State of Chicago, and State of Chicago, a

STOLE AWAY.

GROSS GIVES LEG-BAIL.

The clerk, Fred J. Gross, who was arrested Thursday for stealing letters from the Post-Office. made his escape from the United States Marshal's office about half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon. After Commissioner Hoyne fixed his bail at \$3,000, Gross requested that he be allowed to wait until his father came, as he would sign his bond. It was ensomany to thus indulge prisoners, and accordingly he was taken into the Marshal's office. This was about 2 o'clock. Deputy Adams had him in custody. Gross Senior not coming by half-past 5, Xams started out of the office with Gross to go to the County Jail, but in the hallway he met Gross' brothers, who told him their father would soon come. Desiring to-avoid a double journey to the North Side, Adams took his prisoner back to the office, and left him. There were four persons in the room at the time, all beav and none of them paid any attention to Gross. Adams went down-stairs to get a bill changed. Returning in a few minutes, he could see nothing of Gross. Those in the office had not seen him leave. The man had quietly walked out and gone no one knew whither. Petectives were at once sent out to hunthim up, but up to the close of office hours yesterday had obtained no clue to his whereabout. It appears that Gross' father retused to become surety for his appearance, he having married sgainst his many have been communicated to him, and This may have been communicated to him, and made him conclude to ran. His seeming penitence and candor in acknowledging, his guilt had created a favorable impression, and, perinsis, induced Admit to be accommodating. The manner in which Frost carried on his operations in the Post-Office proves him to be what is sechnically known as a "slick one"; as having been assumed in the hope of facilitating his running away if a chance presented itself. Special Agent Stewart was not deceived by it, and sent threa men with him to the Marshal's office. While Adams is in great measure responsible for Gross' escape, it is mainly attributable to a custom which has prevailed in the Marshal's office for a long time, through which persons under ball and others after conviction have left the office and never been heard of again. As soon as a man has been held to bail, it has been the practice to allow him to wait in the office a reasonable time in order that he may send out for bondsmen. This saved taking a prisoner to the jail and bringing him back, and the risk of his skipping away in the street. Marshal Hildrup has issued orders to stop this. Hereafter the accused will be at once locked up, and when their sureties come in he will be sent for. If any more men escape under Marshal Hildrup's administration it will not be his fauit. In connection with the Gross case, the inquiry is made.

Hildrup's administration it will not be his fauit. In connection with the Gross case, the inquiry is made

HOW IT IS POSSISLE FOR A MAN TO STRAL for three months in the Post-Office and not be found out. To this Special-Agent Stewart replies that, when a complaint is received, it is necessary to find out whether the larceny has been committed by the railway-clerks, the distributors, or the carriers. When these particular complaints were made, it was assumed that the railway-clerks were not involved, because they watch one another; no carrier could have taken the letters, since no one of them handled the mail of all the complainants. Therefore, only one who did handle all the mail could be the thief. This directed attention to the distribution department, where Gross was employed. This is the only department in the Post-Office where a man cannot be caught by a decoy letter, since not only a distributor but a carrier may handle the decoy, and either might take it. As has been stated, all in the department were watched closely for some time, but the stealing was conducted oakilfully that it was for a while impossible to tell who was doing it. One day the 'shadow' noticed Gross indifferently press a let's hadow' noticed Gross indifferently press a letter between his fingers. That was sufficient to put him under suspicion. The manifestation indicated that he wanted to know the contents,—whether the letter contained money. Several times it was noticed that he made peculiar movements, and that he rolled up a newspaper and put it in his pocket. There were undoubtedly letters in its folds, but there was no positive proof of it, and there was a possibility of making a fanx pass if he were arrested. It was necessiry to get positive evidence, and this was procured Thursday, as already stated in The Trusurs, when Hanchet saw him throwseveral letters under the newspaper before him, and then fold it up and put it in his pocket. The difficulty of working up a case of this kind with absolute secrecy is very great, and as the utm

THE CRIB.

LETTER FROM MR. BRAMHALL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

400, March 23.—In your paper of the 18th inst. (Sunday last), it will be remembered that I stated that the swaving and jerking motion of the

inst. (Sunday last), it will be remembered that I stated that the swaying and jerking motion of the crib in the heaviest seas had been increased since the building of the masonry and tower. To satisfy myself in regard to this question, some three or four weeks ago I went to the North Side Pumping Works, and had Mr. Cregier's son telegraph out to Mr. Kalstrom at the crib the following question:

"Mr. Kalstrom at the crib the following question:

"Mr. Kalstrom, does the crib sway more or less since the masonry and tower were built upon it?"

To this question Mr. Kalstrom telegraphed the following reply:

"I think more, sir." This answer, in Mr. Cragin's handwriting, I have in my possession, and I have not the least doubt that Mr. Kalstrom answered the inquiry made by me through young Cregier, honestly and conscientiously.

The gentlemen experts who visited the crib on the 21st, to examine the same, as appears in the report of their examination in The Trisune of the 22d inst., made the following statement as their final conclusion, to wit:

"As a matter of economy, and to save wear and tear, all agree that a breakwater some thirty or forty feet outside the crib, and surrounding it on its three unsprotected sides, would be a good thing to have. This might be built forthwith, or within a few years; the sooner the better.

This in substance is just what I recommended to be done in a reasonable course of time. No more; no less. But these experts, after a careful examination since my article was published, declare that the "sooner it is done the better."

In regard to certain other statements made in the report of the visit of these experts to the crib, I have deemed it but just to me, and the better to put myself right in the matter, to procure some affidavits bearing upon the case, which I furnish here with, and respectfully ask you to publish.

George R. Branhall.

State of Illinois, Oook County. ss.—Personally appeared before me, Brice A. Miller, who, being duly sworn according to taw, doth depose and say: My name is Brice A. Miller, my residence and business is in the City of Chicago, and I am one of the firm of Miller Bress., ship outifiers: I was out to the lake tunnel crib Iness., ship outifiers: I was out to the lake tunnel crib questing information experty rewing the said crib and setting information experty rewing the said crib and setting information experty rewing the said crib and setting the said were only inquiries regarding the stability and safety of the crib. Mr. Kaistrom said to met that the crib shook very much. He showed me cracks in the root which he said were caused by the swaying of the crib; and that they had been driven into the tower by a recent storm, and were caused by the swaying of the crib; and that they had been driven into the tower by a recent storm, and were caused by the swaying of the crib; and that they had been driven into the tower by a recent storm, and were caused by the swaying of the crib; and that they had been driven into the tower by a remaining pouring down through the cracks made in the root.

I notice in The Transvar of the 22d inst. a report of an interview with Mr. Kaistrom touching the recent communication of George R. Bramhall. Esq., in which he stated that the said crib was unsafe unless supported, in which report Mr. Kaistrom is made to deny Mr. Bramhall's statements, and to scout the idea that he (Kaistrom) ever expressed to Mr. B., among other persons, fears for the safety of hinself or of the said crib. I, therefore, make this statement under the solemnity sons, tears for the sarety of nimetr or of the said crib. I, therefore, make this statement under the solemnity of an oath. In justice to Mr. Branhall, who is denounced by said Kaistrom as a faisifver in what he said in regard to the same. But the same of the same of the said of the same of the said of the same of the said of the same. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of March. A. D., 1877.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of March. A.D., 1877.

MATHEW C. KNEIP, Notary Public.

State of Hisnois. Cook County, sz.—Personally appeared before me, this. 2wenty-third day of ing duly sworn a cording to law, dook depose and any ing duly sworn a cording to law, dook depose and any my name is John A. Crawford, am 45 years of age, reside in Chicago, and am interested in the tags plying on the river and lake. Last fail, soon after the equinoctial storm had passed, i was one of a party who visited our lake tunnel crib. During the time I was then on said crib I got into a conversation with Mr. Kalstrom, the keeper of the crib. In reference to the effect of storms upon the crib. Mr. K. said to me, at said the storms upon the crib. Mr. K. said to me, at said the say seas that he was actually afraid of their lives. I make this statement in the form of an affidavit, having read with astonishment a statement in The Trinux of the 22d inst., as coming directly from Mr. Kalstrom, that he never feit any fears whether of his own safety or that of said crib, and that what Mr. Bramball had stated on that subject was a lie and entitled to no credit.

State of Hilmois, Cook County, as.—Personally appeared before me this 23d day of March, A. D. 1877, Peter Olson, Patrick Crowley, Andrew Anderson, Arthur Maloney, and James Connell, who being duly sworn secording to law, depose and say that on Sunday, the 24th of September, A. D. 1876, at the request of Samuel G. Artingstall, Assistant Engineer of the City of Chicago, we went under the charge and direction of George K. Bramhall to the lake tunnel crib, artiving there as about half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, with iron skright over the chamber or well-hole of the crib about twenty inches. We completed the work about 3 in the afternoon. During its progress we saw Mr. Kalstrom, who had in our presence been introduced to Mr. Bramhall to the lake tunnel crib, artiving there as about half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, with the state of Mr. Bramhall as the builder of

RELIGIOUS.

dominating.

As a prelude, "O happy day that fixed my choice on Thee, my Savior and my God," was sung.

The Rev. Mr. Wood led in prayer. He praised The Rev. Mr. Wood led in prayer. He praised God for another opportunity of assembling together—that He had turned their hearts unto Him. and that they were made to know the blessed experiences—the reliability of the Lord God, and the adaptation of His blessings to the needs of their souls. Might the Word be spread abroad throughout the whole land:

souls. Might the Word be spread abroad throughout the whole land:

"Only an armor-bearer" was sung by the quartette, the audience joining in the chorus.

Maj. Whittle then read from the thirty-first chapter of Deuteronomy and the first chapter of Joshua, as good for all who came to speak, and those who came to bear. "Be strong and of good courage, I will not leave thee. I will be with thee. I will not fail thet. I will not forsake thee." Those people were like us, Joshua had like passions with ourselves, and needed exhortation. We were here living in the fiesh, and had obstacles and afflictions, trials and temptations, and God brought out the message to us. Every promise made in the Bible belonged to the Christian. We were apt to get weak, and discouraged, and depressed. O that all would listen to the voice of God. If any sin were committed it was the miscrable sin of unbelief, of cowardice in doing the work of God. O that all might be filled with His spirit to do the work.

Mrs. Wilson sang "Hold fast till I come," the quartette repdering the chorus.

coverably lost. He had tried everything except the Savior to conquer his appetite, but without avail. He had signed pledges in vain, and at one time was so bad that he resolved to take his life. Wandering into the temperance-meeting one day, he went away resolving not to come again. But the spirit of God brought him back, and he found Christ, and since then his appetite had gone, and he bleased God for saving him. Would that he had come to Jesus iong before.

Mr. Alexander told how he was led to drink Scotch whisky and play cards when he was 14 years of age. He was an occasional drinker for years, friends pressing him when he had no money. About eight months are, after a spree, he asked Christ to give him strength to stop entirely, and he had no desire now for strong drink. He had accepted Christ, and since his reformation he had renewed pleasant relations with his family and friends. If any one would sak God for strength they would be able to stand. He asked the prayers of all Christians for the poor drunkards who sleep in the lodging-houses.

"Hallelujah its done," was sung.

Mr. Woodward said for ten years he had drank to excess, and during the last five years he had struggied, God only knew how, as a man could in his own might to stop it. He joined the temperance societies, and signed the pledge innumerable times, but got worse. He gave himself up as lost. He could hold no position. He was a total wreck. Then he heard that Christ could and would help him. He went down on his kness. He didn't know how to pray, and didn't know whether he said anything or not, but his heart said to Christ. 'Oh save me, save.' Christ did it. He had not drank for five months. Would all pray that he might continue in the straight path till he died.

Mr. Spink, the irrepressible Yorkshireman, spoke next. He said he was in purgatory for eight weeks after he stopped drinking. He dreamed that a storm was coming up—such a one as he saw before; and a man came along and told him to stop, that he was going to hell. He saw an archway, and hearts.

Maj. Whittle said that a Scandinavian temperance meeting was being held on the West Side, and 1,200 had signed the pledge in the last two or three washes.

weeks.

After a brief prayer by Mr. Lattimer, in which
he asked God to be with them in His strength, and
to cleanse and purify all, the services were closed
by singing. "Rescue the Perishing." A NEW COLLEGE.

A NEW COLLEGE.

THE REPORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
is at last likely to find an abiding-place for its proposed grand university. Edward Martin,
President of the Rhinebeck & Connecticut
Railroad, has deeded in trust to Samuel
Beers, J. W. Bennett, Gurden, S. Hubbard, Samuel Fallows, William Aldrich, bard, Samuel Fallows, William Aldrich, of Chicago; and Richard Martin, of Red Hook, N. Y., 160 acres of land, situated in the Town of Lake, about one and a half miles southwest of the Stock-Yards. The grounds are beautiful and Stock-Yards. The grounds are beautiful and ample, and are easily accessible by the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads. They are in a quiet and retired neighborhood, and at a low estimate the gift is worth \$100,000 at the present time. As soon as a permanent building is put up the property will be turned over in fee simple to the Trastees of the University.

In regard to the donor, it may be stated that he is a man of wealth, a civil engineer of great skill, who amassed a fortune by close attention to his business. The tract that he has given to the University he purchased forty-fire years ago from the Government at \$1.25 per acre, and the title is perfect. In regard to the sift, the Appeal, the organ of the Reformed Episcopal Church, for April will say:

this, the first institution of learning of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Mr. Martin is not a member of any Christian denomination; but he has carefully studied the principles of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and watched its spirit and progress, and, after mature deliberation, has taken the important stee we have mentioned.

The Regents of the University, as an acknowledgment of the great benefaction they have received, have determined to call the Theological Department the Martin College of Theology.

We congratulate our has the desired for its bestowal. We foll with our brethren in fervent prayers for God's blessing upon the generous giver.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,685 from the Water Department, and \$2, 175 from mis-The Comptroller yesterday received \$3,000 from a person who desires to invest that amount in time revenue-warrants.

J. W. Borden took out a permit yesterday to build a one-story carriage-shop, 25x65 feet, on West Lake, near Robey street.

West Lake, near Robey street.

The city yesterday paid out about \$80,000, \$55,000 of which canceled a loan for the Commercial National Bank some months ago. City-Attorney Tuthill gained another substantial city-attorney futurit gained another successful avictory Thursday for the city in the case of Mary York. The suit was one brought to recover for damagos sustained by a fall on the sidewalk at the corner of Centre avenue and Henry street, by which full Mary broke her leg. She sued for \$10, -000, and was awarded \$150.

The new cases of scarlet fever reported yester-day were at Nos. 208 Sedgwick street, 133 Haron, 112 Hubbard, 124 Front, 300 West Congress, 172 Barber, 903 West Jackson (two cases), 332 Palmer-ly, 109 Ontario, 116 North May, corner of Thirty-eighth and Garibaldi streets, and 88 Artesian ave-nue. No cases of death from the disease were re-ported yesterday. Twelve deaths have occurred this week.

this week.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division met in the City Clerk's office vesterday afternoon, and decided to recommend to the Councit the repealing of the order for the paving of Morgan street, between Lake and Randolph streets, and referred to the Law Departments the references requiring the West Division Street-Rallway Company to extend their tracks on West Lake street to Central Park, and the Lewitt street condemnation cases.

demnation cases.

Some of the friends of the various aspirants for municipal offices are spreading false and malleious reports about the present incumbents, to the end that they may not be nominated for re-election. The Mayor receives his share of the abuse, but pays no attention to the slanderous assertions. His Honor has lived so long in the city and has such an established reputation that he does not think it worth while to answer the charges made against him, some of which, especially those promulgated by one of the evening papers, are transparently vicious.

by one of the evening papers, are transparently vicious.

The Finance Committee met yesterday, and talked over minor matters. Among them was "a little bill "for gas-pipes, lamp-nosts, etc., on one of the viaducts, which little bill Mr. Billings wants to collect. (Mr. Billings said little about the price of gas in the West Division after May 1.) The Committee also had in hand the Peter Downey claim for one day's extra service as scavenger after he had been notified to quit work. The bill is about \$13.0, and, though Downey and Moses Hooke had been asked to appear and clear away the cloud which has always hing over that claim, neither one appeared, and the Committee are still at a loss to know how to act.

The Health Department rooms were crowded yesterday morning when the bids for the scavenger work for the coming year were opened. There were about fifty bids received, and the prices asked ranged from \$238 to \$30 per day. By cutting the city into districts the Commissioner of Health thinks that he has received muck lower bids than would otherwise have been received, and while some of the lowest bids are manifestly unrefiable. Dr. De Wolf is confident of getting the entire city scavenged for between \$40 and \$50 per day. The bids will be submitted to the scrutiny of the Council Committee on Health and County Relations, and upon their recommendation the award of the contract will probably be made.

Messrs. S. C. Hayes. A. M. Jones, F. S. Baird, J. W. Hersey, C. J. Dozyett J. L. Bennet and

upon their recommendation the award of the contract will probably be made.

Mesers. S. C. Hayes, A. M. Jones, F. S. Baird, J. W. Hersey, C. J. Doggett, J. L. Bennett, and Mr. Howard, —all residents of the Thirteenth Ward, —are the gentlemen who some time ago had a talk with Comptroller Farwell about a school-house to be built at the corner of Kedzie avenue and Wahnut street, and they then thought that perhaps they would be willing to advance money enough to pay for the building and the lot—about \$30,600—and take their pay in tax-sale certificates of the years 1873 and 1874. The Comptroller having on hand about \$00,000 in those certificates, and being entirely willing to convert them into cash by the means herein set forth, was willing to accede to the proposition, but the gentlemen were hesitant about closing the agreement because of the declared unconstitutionality of some of the provisions of Bill 300, under which the taxes of those years—1873 and 1874—were levied. The gentlemen, in their cagerness to have a school-house at the spot designated, have decided that they are willing to make the venture, and will secondiarly make a proposition to that effect to the Board of Education.

A great many persons have made complaints

First Ward, its felt bound to yield to the desires of the people.

SEWER GAS.

The Committee on Health and Connty Relations met in the City Clerk's office yesterday, and took up a communication in regard to sewer-gas and its management from a man named Hughes, who wanted to try an invention on some of the sewers of the city. Hughes did not appear, and action was deferred till the Commissoner of Health should be consulted. The resolution introduced some time ago by Ald. White calling for an investigation of the charges made some months ago by Dr. McVickar, of the then Board of Health, against certain Aldermen, among them Ald. White, was taken up. The Committee considered the matter once before, but as they had no basis to work upon and no one appearing for prosecution or defense, the Committee recommended that the resolution be placed on file. It was, however, recommitted, and yesterday no one appeared for the prosecution. Ald. White was present, and read from an old copy of The Tricture that Dr. McVickar then said that he, White, had once blackmailed the men Lander and Beecher, who held scavenger contracts under the city. A deal of talk was indulged in, and Ald. White produced two affidavits from the abovenamed men, setting forth that they had not known nor spoken to Ald. White till after the publication of the charges aforesaid. The Alderman thereupon asked the Committee to submit a report exonerating him, and the Committee will report in accordance with the facts.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Warden of the Mebraska State Penitentiar, took a look through the jail yesterday, and a squint at the Pikes, of course. There are a dozen or more individuals longing for an epportunity to draw \$5 a day as Superin-tendant of the Court-House. They will press their claims in a few days. claims in a few days.

Chief-Clerk Cunningham, of the Sheriff's office, who has been laid up with rheamatism for several weeks, was able to be out yesterday, and in a few days expects to take his place at his deek.

Ex-State's-Attorney Reed had his first case in the Criminal Court yesterday since the expiration of his office. Neither his vigor nor success has apparently abated an iota. His client was acquitted.

Commissioners McCaffrey and Cleary called on Pike at the jail yesterday and found the old gentle-man at dinner. Their visit was one of curiosity purely, but they broke bread and sipped soup with him before leaving. Walker's contract on the Court-House provides that he shall use swinging boom derricks,—such as are used at the Custom-House,—and Architect Egan has issued his edict that they must take the piace of the unsightly and inadequate things already in place.

The Democratic party, if it was so inclined, could make all of its nominations out of the County Clerk's office. Erwin Masck, one of the deputies, has no higher ambition just now than to be a North Side Constable, and Rudolph Ruhbaum, another denuty, has long been annunced as a candidate for City Clerk. They have more aniety about the offices than choice about the party elections them.

ng them.

Permission was yesterday granted the county authorities by the Mayor to erect a board fence around the Court-House Squase on the curb line, on condition that the county erect a four-foot side-walk on the outside, and rearrantee the city against all damages that may result from the accidental killing of persons in the handling of the Court-House stone, etc. The county will doubtless accept the conditions, and the fence will be commenced Monday.

Some members of the County Board have earned a reputation at "poker," and are the dread of all players hereabouts. But it was not known until a few evenings ago that the Board had among its members a professional at ten-pins,—Col. Cleary,—and now Fitzgerald knows more about it than any one else. The two met—it was in a bowling-alley. They played, and Fitz led the Colonel about as he does in making noise at the "Boord" meetings. This was for a purpose, however, for soon Fitz was sufficiently elated at his success to offer to wager a supper for the party on a game. This was what was wanted; the wager was made, and Fitz was badly beaten with ease. The supper cost him \$17.84, and he had to borrow the money to pay the bill.

cost him \$17.84, and he bad to borrow the money to pay the bill.

Walker is not over well pleased with the action of the County Board allowing his contract to be changed. He does not like the changes augrested, for they will not meet his wants. It is proposed to allow him 60 per cent of \$100,000 on a quarry estimate, when he has that amount of work done, and that he shall not be paid any more except on maternal in the wall. What he wants is, to be paid on quarry-estimates from time to time, and nothing else will suit him. The change proposed, he says, would bridge him over the present trouble, but in a few months, unless he can get paid on quarry-estimates, he will be as much at sea as ever. He expects to have his bondemen on hand Monday, and to be able to reason the Board into his way of thinking. Then, he says, he will be ready for work in earnest.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

B. F. Jacobs will conduct the Suniay-school teachers' meeting to-day noon in Farwell Hall. The Philosophical Society will be iddressed this evening by H. K. Jones, M. D., of Jackson-ville, on "Metahysics." Miss Susan B. Anthony will lecture Sundy even-ing, at the Third Unitarian Church on "Woman and Temperance," Tickets, 25 cents. and Temperance. Tickets, 25 cents.

The regular weekly religious and social neeting of the Traveling Men's Christian Union will be held in the Bible-work room at 8 o'clek this evening.

Henry Morehouse, the evangelist, will spak in Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, corner Fourteenth street, Sunday morning. Subject: "The Good Shepherd."

A meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missonary Society of the M. E. Church of Chicago listrict will be held in Centenary Church at 2 o'cigk this afternoon. Miss Howard will be present, ind interesting exercises may be expected.

A match game of hand- all will be played at P. A match game of hand-'all will be played at P. Condon's court, corner of Deering and Ologne streets, at 2 p. m. to-morrow, between homas McKenna and Richard Clark and Hugh larrity and John Ryan. Stakes, \$25 a side. A temperance-meeting will be held this senting at No. 211 West Madison street. Bishon hillows will deliver an address, Mrs. Dr. McCullouh will give recitations, Prof. Snow will preside at the organ, and Messrs. McWade, Barker, and Smith will sing.

CRIMINAL.

Henry Lester. He gave bonds of \$1,000 or further appearance.

William Nelson is locked up in the hicago Avenue Station charged with the larcest of a number of pigeons, rabbits, chickens, dgs, and other pets from the barn of John L. Yalein rear of No. 589 LaSalle street.

Justice Kaufmann yesterday held Frank arsons in \$300 bail for aftempting to defraud Mrs. Louise Gelscheimar out of board, by presenting a order signed John Dickson: and Thomas Rys and William Hurley in \$600 bail to the 28th, it the larceny of lead pipe from an unoccupied dilding on Burling street.

on Burling street.

Three overgrown newsboys giving the nees of John McGuire, Joseph Pritchard, and Oseph Herman were arrested yesterday by the descrives charged with stealing \$50 worth of checks \$p\$ the office of the Daily News. A considerable portion of the plunder was found upon them wife captured.

Jefferson streets, of which the police did not hear until the principal participant had made a sure escape. His name is "Foxy" Whalen, and that of his antagonist Eugene Dougherty, and both are villainous inleves. They quarreled about some matter which has not yet been divulged, for fear of implicating themselves in several West Division robberies of recent date, and Dougherty happening to get the best of the fight, Whalen drew his knife and out his antagonist's forehead, inflicting a large wound over the right eye. He then ran off, and has not yet been captured, and small loss it is, too, for already Dougherty has announced that he will not prosecute even though he be captured. The injured boy was attended by Dr. Hart, who says the cut is not dangerous.

SPIRITUAL SPECULATION

Frain-Operators Trading on Revelations from the Other World—The Prices of Wheat Regulated by Visions, Lucky Num-

Wheat Regulated by Visions, Lucky Numbers, Etc.
Social and political economists have at various times devoted no little attention to the effect of speculation on the world's commerce, and to the part performed by the speculator in handling the surplus productions of human industry, while in transit from the manufacturer to the consumer. The speculators are par excellence the middlemen, and have been frequently alluded to in terms the reverse of complimentary by the producers of the great staples when in mass-meeting assembled they have met to obtain relief from some more or less imaginary wrongs by the passage of a string of denunciatory resolutions.
Speculators may be classed as the vulgar de

Speculators may be classed as the vulgar defishes. There are the big ones and the little ones. The former are the chess-players, and they take for their board not a section, but the entire world. A famine in India, civil war in China, a change of ministry in Great Britain, grasshoppers in Minnesota, an attack on an evangelist missionary in Turkey, a Presidential campaign in the United States,—all are prominent factors for the time being in determining the current and prospective values of the great staple products of the world. The big speculator regards each one of these factors as a piece of more or less value in the game in which he is engaged. But, no matter how expert he may be in forming his combinations and playing his pleces on paper, he can do nothing unleas he have the sinews of trade as well as of war. He must be possessed of immense wealth and enjoy an equally great credit. At his banker's his nod must be all-potent. Without this wealth and credit he can do nothing. He cannot make a move. He is like a General planning a campaign without men or munitions. He may be thoroughly versed in all the 'isms' and 'istics' of warfare, but without men and money his campaign without men and money his campaign will be as fruitless as raiding a last-year's bird's-nest.

THE LITTLE SPECULATORS—how can they be disgnosed! They are men with a

in all the "isms" and "istics" of warfare, but without men and money his campaign will be as fruitless as raiding a last-year's bird's-nest.

THE LITTLE SPECULATORS—
bow can they be diagnosed? They are men with a minimum of money, or very frequently with none at all. They are unknown at bank, and their credit extends so further than the acceptance of their word by one of their own class for a small deal, and that only when the market is sailing along over an even keel. The little speculator perpetually hangs on the verre of his big brother. He reads the papers, figures out after his own way of thinking the probabilities and possibilities, and, while not engaged in counting up the loss or profit caused by the decline or advance of one-eighth, devotes his enlire energy to find out what the big fish is doing. In this latter particular he is seidom successful. The big speculator never operates to any extent in public. His business is done by proxy. He has a large retinue of brokers, to whom he each day gives his orders, and they are obeyed. The broker is a keen-witted fellow of great tack and wonderful reticence. He never reveals his principal, and, until the trade is consummated, looks after it with as much care as if it were his own individual property.

The little operation, peritemately it has town ended the which allows him to strut up and down the carbetone in front of the Chamber of Commerce, or lounge around the corridors, is a fellow of infinite importance in his own mind. Like the aged and broken-down speculator in ivory and pasteboard,—one of those now melanchely wrecks who years ago were associated with the "river-trade,"—he frequently boasts of the big deals he has engineered, the almost fabulous fortunes which at various times he had achieved, and the namerous corners with which it was his happiness to have been connected, on the "bull" side.

Talk to him for a moment confidentially; delicately allude to that surpassing judgment, almost infallible, which once made hum a Ring; quietly suggest

the numerous corners with which it was his happiness to have been connected, on the "buil" side. Talk to him for a moment condentially; delicately allude to that surpassing judgment, almost infallible, which once made him a King; quietly suggest the imbiblion of a "nip" at Johnny's across the alley; and then insinuatingly remark that his views on the market would find an attentive ear, and he will launch it at you in such a volume that in the course of an hoar you will come to the conclusion that being talked to death is the most ingenious of all capital punishments.

HIS REASONS FOR THE FAITH THAT IS IN HIM!

Aye, that's the rub. It may be supersition. All betters on the future possess more or less of that valuable commodity. If he should have diversified his betting on "put," and "calle" by an occasional piay against the bank, be will cipher it out from the combinations of gures current at the time as establishing market values. He has his lacky numbers. So has the misguided descendant of Hannibal, who dreams that 4-11-44 is the happy combination that will determine the next policy-drawing, and forthwith rushes around at breakneck speed to secure that ticket.

Another is quite likely to base his prognostications on the weather. He examines the eastern sky the first thing in the morning. There is, to him, a meaning in the clond cumuli. Whether he copies from the Roman soothsayer, and watches the flight of birds, has not yet been accurately determined, for your weather operator will not reveal the modus operand of his divinations. Tea or coffee grounds, their appearance in the cup which cheers and does not incertain, are consulted with more or less frequency by the supersitious operator. The aching of a pet corn, the titilitation of a favorite bunion, and the tiching of the left nostril are also regarded as important factors in determining the transactions of the day.

There are without doubt as many deals made on the strength of the first of the surpeasance. His vest was of a recent cent, and in the lame of th DR. HUNTOON,

cever.

DR. HUNTOON,

a religio-medico-philosophical searcher after the mysteries of the future truth, and at one time a friend of the lamented Jones, for a while did a land-office business in foretelling the course of the wheat and corn markets for the benefit of a large number of rural speculators, who mortgaged their farms and other property to operate in Chicago. The Ductor charged a fee of \$2 for each consultation. Whenever his divinations made money for his clients, it was generally their custom to send him a donceur of \$10 or \$25. The Doctor, however, was less shrewd than the most of his professional brethren. He speculated on the strength of his own visions, and got left. So did his country correspondents.

Another medium, who did a flourishing business among the curbstone operators, confessed to one of his victims that he was in confidential communication with the spirits of John Law, Tonti, Jacob Barker, John Jacob Astor, the founder of the house of Rothschild, and other long-deceased financiers, who in their day were bold operators, and have never since been surpassed. He charged \$40 a monta for his revolutions from the spirit-land, and the hurried manner in which he materialized his transcrederams into greenbacks was only equaled by the New York boy who furtively sold pocket-Testaments to too-conding Grangers.

One operator, whose maiden name suggests that of a great religious reformer, bases the transactions of each day on the visions in which he had participated the night previous. As these in a great measure de-

THE MATHUSHEX PIANO.

Another and a singularly strong testimonfal to the excellence of the Mathushek plane is found in the following letter from Mr. Watson, of Watson's Conservatory of Music:

"Gentleman: Having heard and read a good deal about the Mathushek planes, I came to the conclusion that "where there was so much smoke there must surely be some fire."

"Friends and strangers were continually asking me what I thought of the Colibri Pianos. I finally determined to make a thorough investigation of their peculiar merits. I must admit that I had serious misgivings as to the result, as I had been taught to believe, with many other musicians, that only such firms as Chickering, Steinway, and a few others, were really capable of manufactura few others, were really capable of manufactur-ing first-class planes. A short time previous to my recent visit to Norway, with my friend Ole Rooms. A niece of mine (Miss Annie A. Watson) was the piano soloist, and, a few days previous to the concert we very naturally inquired what plano would be used upon the occasion; we soon ascertained that one of your orchestral planos had been selected. Now, thought I, this will afford me an excellent opportunity to test the very plano I have so long desired to hear.

'The concert opened with Rossini's beautiful overture to 'Semiramide," arranged for plano and violin. As our rehearsal had taken place at my music rooms. I had not heard a sound from your

violin. As our renearest and taken place at my music rooms, I had not heard a sound from your plane until the evening of the concert. "Before the overture was finished, I had decided that a great resolutions had been effected in plane-making—the becutiful tone and wonderful equality passages executed upon your instrument were per-fectly distinct in every part of the hall. Since the date of the concert the Mathushet plane has been

"Ole Bull remarked a short time si "Ole Buil remarked a short time since, while examining the equalized scale, 'that it would remedy the great evil that had been the cause of so many failures in constructing pianos by the continual drawing of many thousand pounds weight upon part of the instrument; this continual strain from a given part causes the pianos made upon ordinary principles to become comparatively worthless in a few years, while your new and scientific improvement of the equalising scale renders it less in a few years, while your new and scientific improvement of the equalizing scale renders it actually an impossibility for your planos to become strained or warped in any way. 'Comparisons are always odious,' but I do not hesitate to say that the Mathushek planos are undoubtedly the most reliable instruments made. Experience has taught me that a person purchasing a plano should ask themselves the question before selecting one, Where can I purchase an instrument which will sound well after ten years' use? Planos may have a character of the point of the planos will last a lifetime, and the day is not far distant when this instrument will take the lead of every other now in use. Respectfully yours,

ALL THE EXQUISITE SHADES IN HAIR can be found at Mrs. Thompson's, 210 Wabash avenue. She has gray-hair switches that every

Credulity of the Russian Peasantry.

Of the ignorant credulity of the Russian peasantry I might relate many curious flustrations. The most absurd rumors sometimes awaken consternation throughout a whole district. One of the most common reports of this kind is that a female conscription is about to take place. About the time of the Duke of Edinburg's marriage this report was specially frequent. A large number of young firls were to be sent, it was said, to England in a red ship. Why the ship was to be painted red, and what was to be done with the Russian maidens when they arrived at their destination, I never succeeded in discovering. Perhaps it was that the people confounded Queen Victoria with the King of Dahomer, or imagined that we were about to adopt that potentate's peculiar military organization; or perhaps it was, as one peasant explained, simply because it was supposed that there were very few women in England. This false conception might have been corrected by a landed proprietor whom I once met, and from whom I learned that about one-third the entire population of the British Islee was composed of unfortunate spinsters condemned to cellibacy by the paucity of the male population.—Mackensie Wallace. Credulity of the Russian Peasantry

A Female Physician Takes a Prize at Harvard.

Providence Journal.

The medical faculty of Harvard University offered last year the Boylston prize for the best casay on "The Question of Rest for Women."

The graduates of any medical school were allowed to be competitors for the prize, and 800 papers were offered for examination. It was not, however, any masculine contestant who carried off the honors, for the prize was won by Mrs. Dr. Putnam-Jacobi, who, it will be remembered, had previously gained a similar triumph, receiving a gold medal from the medical faculty of Paris as the prize. Dr. Putnam-Jacobi's essay has excited so much interest, both on account of the subject on which it treats and the skillful presentation of the theme, that it will soon be published. Its value will be increased by the addition of reports of many analyses and experiments by the author, and fac similes of fifty sphygmographic drawings, showing the variations of the pulse in different patients, and at different periods, in relation to the nervous condition.

condition.

A Dog that Can Speak Several Words.

Streeport Tones.

There is a gentleman in town selling a little book which he calls the "California Calculator." The manner in which he secares an audience is novel and highly interesting. He has with him a very sagacious spaniel dog which he addresses as though he were a most learned individual. He has taught the dumb animal almost how to talk, and, in fact, it is claimed he can articulate several words distinct enough to be understood. He is certainly the most instructive specimen of the brute creation that we have ever seen.

PHINNEY—At Washington, D. C., March 23, of scarlet fever, Carrie, youngest daughter of T. W. Phinney, Esq., of this city.
MARTIN—On March 23, at 903 West Jacksonst., of scarlet fever, Warren Greig, infant son of George C. and Julis E. Martin, aged 15 months and 20 days. and 20 days.

WEBER—March 23, of inflammation of the brain. Warren, beloved son of William W. and T. Weber.

Funeral from their residence, 148 South Parkav., March 24, at 2 p. m.

EF Philadelphia and McGregor, Iowa, papers please copy.

CURRIGAN—March 22. Edward Currigan, at his residence, 84 Larrabee-st., aged 78 years.

LEAL—In Los Angeles, Cal., Peb 12, 1877. Dr. J. H. Leal, formerly of Bement, Illinois. CONSUMPTIVE INVALIDS.

GESTION, LOSS OF VIGOR and APPETITE
all diseases arising from POVERTY OF THE RIC
WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE
LIME AND SODA IS A SPECIFIC, being
qualed as a VITALIZING TONIC, and BR

WINOHESTER & CO., Chemista, Sold by Druggists. 36 Jehn-str, New York AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE

Tnesday, March 27, 9:30 a.m. Please note the following lies

SPECIALTIES. IN THE LINE CASSIMERES.

Assorted qualities. We amounce for this attended Places. We have in store to-day to IN THE LINE ALPACAS. A superior assortment. We announce for this sale FIFTY PIECES. We have in store to-day

IN THE LINE TOWELS. nen Goods. Double Damask. Sco ce and Huck; Cotton Goods Bleached e announce for this sale TWO HUND f. We have in store to-day Five Hund

IN THE LINE TABLE LINE Bleached and Unbleached. Scotch Leon, Loss Dice, Damack and Turkey Bed. We announce to this sale FIFT FISCAS. We have, in score to day I've Hundred Fiscas.

IN THE LINE CRASHES.

HUNDRED PIECES. We have Three Hundred IN THE LINE SUSPENDERS. superfor showing. Men's and Boys' stres. We nounce TWO HUNDRED DOZEN. We have here to

IN THE LINE QUILTS.

IN THE LINE CUTLERY. Table Knives and Forks. Pocket Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Butcher Knives. We announce FIFTY GROSS. We have in store One Hundred Gross and more in transit. IN THE LINE HOSIERY. ONE THOUSAND DOZEN in store and One These and Dozen more in transit for this sale. GENTS UNDERWEAR, LADIES UNDERWEAR,

GENTS' DRESS SHIRTS, CHEVIOT SHIRTS. COTTONADES. JEANS WHIPS. IN THE LINE CARPETS

In the LINE FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

BANKRUPTCY. A Miscollaneous Stock at 4:30 P. M. EMBROIDERIES.

At an early day, the entire line of a celebrated European manufacturer. FIFTEEN HUNDRED PIECES now in store and more in transit. This will be the largest offering in this specialty ever shown in this city. The entire interests of both country and city merchants is directed to this sale. A superhime of Nottingham Nettings in confunction. We expect to be about to amounted tings in conjunction. We expect to be able to announce the positive date for this offering in these columns one week from to-day. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners.

On Saturday, March 24, at 9:30 o'cleck Crockery, Chins, Glassware, and Rogers' No. 1 Plated Casters, Spoons, Knives and Porks,

The Entire Stock of a Dealer. FURNITURE.

\$10,000 Stock of Furniture, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Spring Styles of Parior and Chamber Purniture, Wardrobea Bookcases, Lounges, Sofa, Chaira Rockers, Easy Chaira, Extension and Martile-Top, Tasica, Wire Springs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Show Cases, Parior and Office Desks, Brussels and Woot Carpetis.

G. P. GOHE & CO., Anctioneera.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 83 Randoph-st. AT 358 WEST LAKE-ST. (Up Stairs), SATURDAY MORNING, March 24, at 10 O'Clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Furniture Sale, SATURDAY, March 24, at 9:30 s. m., at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Pianos, Bookcases, Showcases, &c., &c.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-at We shall sell this a. m. at 10 o'clock a large stock of new and second-hand Furniture and Household Goods. Parior, Chambes, Library, Hall, Dining-Room, and Office Furniture, Carpeta, cic., etc. Also, a large lot of miscellaneous goods. One elegant new Singer Sewing Machine.

VANILLA CHOCOLATE. MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE,

BREAKFAST, LUNCH, and TRAVELERS, Defies all Honest Competition

For Ladies' Shoes. HAIR

LITERA Darwin on Fe

Plants -"Slave-F

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FERTILIZATION

THE REFECTS OF CROSS
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BY CHARLES DARWIN, 1
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more pollen is produced tilize the flower. A bio will produce 233,600 g Pasony, 3,604,000 grains that, in the flowers of 7,000 grains of pollen for flower of the Hibbson was grains, whereas only size all the ovules. Inselect the the tooles, over great distances, recorded of their thus of Darwin asserts, with as usual to him, that the odor of flowers to various modifications in believes to have been purpose of attracting in has been proved that are much more frequent and the end of the flowers to various modifications in believes to have been purpose of attracting in has been proved that are much more frequent as the end of the end

CALLY UMPTIVES

POPHOSPHITE OF Prompily and radically prompily and radically position as of Predisposition For WEAK LAYSON, GENERAL DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA OF INDI-DR and APPETITE, and OVERTY OF THE BLOOD, POPHOSPHITE AND POPH

title. Prepared only by 600., Chemists, 36 John-st., New York, SALES. DRE & CO.,

RADE SALE

following list LTIES. SSIMERES. announce for this sale

LPACAS.
We announce for this sale are in store to-day One ATS AND CAPS. Dassimere. We announce of the DOZEN. We have addred Dozen.

WELS. Damask. Scotth Loom, oods Blesched and Brown. le TWO HUNDRED DOZ. day Five Hundred Dozen. BLE LINENS.

ASHES. nounce for this cale ONE SPENDERS. we announce Five KPS.

TLERY. Pocket Cutlery, Carvers es. We announce FIFTY are One Hundred Gross SIERY.
IN in store and One Thouits for this sale.
ADIES UNDERWEAR.

RPETS.
in Ingrains, Wool and
outshout allike. We anWe have in store One
a many more in transit ROIL CLOTHS.

PTCY. ck at 4:30 P. M.

ERIES. ne of a criebrated Euro-N HUNDRED PIECES I. This will be the largest hows in this city. The andelsy merchants is in-tentional to the control of the er Nettingham Net-et to be abet to amounce, as in these columns one E & CO., Auctioneers. 1. at 9:30 o'cleck. ated Casters, and Forks,

of a Dealer. TURE. Furniture. RIPTION.

Chamber Furniture, 8. Sofas, Chairs, Rock-id Marbie-Tup Taoles, 18. Show Cases, Parior col Carpets. & CO., Auctioneers. EROY & CO., ST. (Up Stairs). 84, at 10 O'Clock.

ERS & CO., CO.'S rniture Sale, m., at their Auction Carpets, Pianos,

10 o'clock a large hold Goods. all, Dining-Room, tc., etc. ons goods. og Machine.

RD'S COLATE LUNCH, LERS,

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OUSE & CO., DLATE.

in the most often associated with fragrance. Of red flowers with depend on twilight or night flower that the content of the fertilization emit their odor exists and the flower of the first the flower of the flower

LITERATURE. Darwin on Fertilization of Plants -- Wilson's The Life and Writings of St.

"Slave-Power."

John the Apostle.

Surgery-Electricity and Telegraphy-Roman Triumvirates.

Victor Hugo's New Poem: "The Legend of the

Ages."

" L'Assemmoir," a Realistic

French Novel of the Most Revolting Type.

The Chevenne Indians - Terrible Ordeal Endured by Would-Be Braves.

Turtle-Eggs --- Skunk-Bites ---Protective Mimicry---Ants
---Stone Rivers.

LITERATURE. FERTILIZATION OF PLANTS.

TERTILIZATION OF PLANTS.
THE EFFECTS OF CROSS AND SELF FERTILIZATION IN THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.
BY CHARLES DARWIN, M. A., F. R. S., etc. 12mo., pp. 482. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Haddley Bros. & Co. Price, \$2. In 1793, the German naturalist, C. K. Sprengel, first called the attention of botanists to the subject of the cross-fertilization of flowers, in a remarkable book entitled "The Secret of Nature Displayed." The most turnostant discovered.

proclaimed by the author was that of the essential part which insects take in the fertilization of many species of plants. Sprengel's revelations were not succeeded by any further notable developments until Darwin published, in 1857, his observations upon the fertilization of the kidney-bean; and taree years later, a work "On the Contrivance by Which British and Foreign Orchids Are Fertilized by Insects." Since the appearance of the latter work, many students of Nature have been engaged in investigating the secrets of the fertilization of plants, and much valuable light has been thrown upon the inviting subject. Mr. Darwin

thrown upon the inviting subject. Mr. Darwin has given more or less time to experiments in

this direction during the last thirty-seven years. An interesting section of his work on "Animals

and Plants under Domestication," gave many curious results of his observations, and the book now before us states the evidences gained by elven years' study of the question with particu-lar reterence to the effects of close interbreed

ing, and to other points connected with the sub-

juct of heredity.

The bulk of this last volume is devoted to a detailed account of the experiments practiced with plants, and of the testimony on various points which these have afforded. Every one

the nectary of flowers, and sucking the boney through this, instead of reaching it by the mouth of the flower, where they must nearly inevitably aid in the process of fertilization. When humble-bees have set the example of biting into a nectary from the outside, hive-bees are quick to finitiate them, and often a whole field of plants of a certain species will be served in this way. It is a quicker method in the end to suck honey through an artificial hole in the flower, and Darwin suggests that the bees which stop to cut the orifice may satrifice their time for the seeks of the rest of the community.

It is supposed that the first plants which appeared upon the earth were cryptogamic, and that, when flower-bearing species were developed, before the existence of insects, they depended upon the wind for cross-fertilized mainly by this agency, and these, as a whole, stand in a lower grade than the plants fertilized by insects. The amount of pollen produced by wind-fertilized or anemophilous plants, as they are called, is enormous, as there must be a great waste in its transport. Mosf persons have observed the clouds of pollen that are blown from coniferous trees, when in bloom, by every gust that passes by.

Instances are cited where basketfuls of pollen, chiefly of the conifers and grasses, have been swept to the decks of vessels near the bent with the pollen of the pine, which there was good reason to believe had been transported from the pine, which there was good reason to be lever the male and female flowers are on distinct plants, cross-fertilization is insured; and this may be the reason, Darwin suggests, why so many trees and shrubs are thus constructed. Their long life enables them the better to sustain a possible failure of impregnation in any season; and, also, the advantage of cross-fertilization depends on the plants which are crossed having been subjected during previous for soil, climate, etc.,—very slight differences producing decided results. This conclusion harmonizes with the fact that a cross b

so it is with many other facts, which are so obscure that we stand in awe before the mystery of life."

The agriculturist will be able to profit by some of the conclusions at which Mr. Darwin has arrived in these studies. Among other things, he may learn that crops will be improved by sowing seed produced in a different locality, in alternate rows, with seed of the same sort grown on the spot. The intercrossing of the two stocks by this means will result in a far better yield than where all the seed has been raised under the same conditions. The breeder of stock is told that the pairing of animals which are closely related may be practiced with excellent results, provided the individuals have been raised on distant and differently-situated farms, whereby the differences in their constitution have been increased and the likenesses lessened. As some plants suffer more than others from close interbreeding, so it no doubt is with some animals. In both cases the effect is deterioration of general vigor, including fertility, with no necessary loss of excellence of form.

Like the previous two or three books of Mr. Darwin, this last is less airractive to the general public than were the earlier ones, which made their author famous as the reviver of the theory of Natural Selection. The book, being confined to facts relating to a single question in one department of Natural Science, necessarily appeals to a somewhat limited class, viz.: those who have a special interest in Botany and enjoy a minute study of its most puzzling questions.

THE SLAVE-POWER IN AMERICA.

points which these have afforded. Every one who knows anything of Mr. Darwin's methods of study will understand how cautiously his investigations were conducted, and with what acrupulous pains and honesty their products were noted. The popular reader will be satisfied to resign to the practical botanist on examination of this portion of the book, and give exclusive heed to the final chapters, which sum up the discoveries made, and the conclusions to which they have led.

Mr. Darwin has obtained abundant proof that the majority of plants are benefited by crossfertilization,—that is, by having their seed-germs fructified by pollen from other plants, or at least from other flowers on the same plant. Many species will not bear seed unless they are fertilized by pollen from other flowers; and, lagain, many species continue fertile and luxuriant, aithough for generations the flowers receive none but their own pollen. There is an infinite diversity in the habits of plants in this respect; nevertheiess, it is conclusively shown that, in the greater number of cases, the seed is more plentiful, and the seedlings are stronger

THE SLAVE-POWER IN AMERICA. HE SLAVE-POWER IN AMERICA.

HISTORY OF THE RISE AND FALL OF THE

SLAVE-POWER IN AMERICA. By HENRY
WILSON. VO. III. 8 vo., pp. 774. Boston:

James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

& Co. Price, \$5. respect; nevertheiess, it is conclusively shown that, in the greater number of cases, the seed is more plentiful, and the seedlings are stronger when cross-fertilization has been effected.

The means by which cross-fertilization is accomplished are: first, insects of the orders of Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, and Diptera, and, in some parts of the world, birds; second, the wind; and, third, with some aquatic plants, currents of water. The conspicuous colors and the odors of flowers serve to attract insects which visit them to feed upon their stores of pollen and of nectar. Sprengel, Darwin, and others, suppose that not only the bright colors, but the stripes and marks on flowers, exist for the purpose of guiding insects to the nectary. Not a few flowers are both conspicuous and odorferous. White is the most common color, and is the most often associated with fragrance. Of red flowers only 8.2 per cent smell sweetly, while of white once 14.6 per cent are sweet-scented. Most flowers which depend on twilight or night insects for fertilization emit their odor exclusively in the evening.

It is a natter of congratulation that, at the time of the death of Vice-President Wilson, the third and last volume of his great work recording the "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave-Power" was so far advanced toward completion that it was comparatively an easy task for another to carry it through to the end in the method and spirit in which it had been planned. When the palsy of death had fallen upon the historian most of the chapters, we are told, were already written, and the materials for the remainder had been brought together. The duty of finishing the work was very properly assigned to the assistant of Mr. Wilson, the Rev. Samuel Hunt, who had aided him from the beginning in its preparation, and was thoroughly acquaint-ed with the ideas and aims of the author, and

ST. JOHN.

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF ST. JOHN. By JAMES M. MACDONALD, D. D., Princeton, N. J. Edited, with an Introduction, by the Very Rev. J. S. Howsox, D. D., Dean of Chester. Svo., pp. 438. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, \$5.

Rev. J. S. Howson, D. D., Dean of Chester.
Svo., pp. 438. New York: Scribner. Armstrong
& Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, \$6.

While the sheets of this work were passing
through the press, its author, the pastor of the
Presbyterian Church in Princeton, N. J., was
called, at the age of 78, to his reward in the
life beyond. A sketch of his character, and an
outline of the purpose and plan of the essay
embraced in the present volume, are furnished
in the introduction, written by the Rev. Dr.
Howson, of England.

In constructing the biography of St. John
from the very scanty materials left by history
and tradition, Dr. Macdonald has exercised the
most painstaking examination of all
sources of information, and, with the
items and suggestions of fact and
reason thus carefully gathered, has produced a
coherent and complete account of the life and
doings of "the beloved Apostle," from his birth
in Bethsaida to his death at Ephesus and his
burial among the sepulchres of Mount Prion.
The biography necessarily includes much contemporaneous history of the Jewish race, and of
the Roman nation to which they were at this
time subject. In the course of the portraiture,
an analysis of the writings of St. John, with the
evidences of their authenticity, occupy an appropriate share of the author's attention.
Copions foot-notes throughout the book refer to
the authorities consulted, and supplement the
text with valuable bits of information. An
abundance of engravings, copied from Frith's
photographs of scenes in the Holy Land, portraits of the Emperors contemporaneous with
St. John, numerous maps, and a coptous index,
add every essential auxiliary to the interest of
the marrative.

ELECTRICITY AND TELEGRAPHY.

ELECTRICITY AND TELEGRAPHY.

ELECTRICITY AND TELEGRAPHY.

ELECTRICITY AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. By George B. Prescott. With Illustrations. 8vo., pp. 97s. New York: D.
Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClarg &
Co. Price, \$5.

From the examination which we have been
able to give this book, we should regard it as a
comprehensive and valuable treatise on the subjects which are named in its title. It aims to
present an extended and accurate summary of
the progress of the science and the art of electricity and telegraphy from their inception to
their present advanced position. The review of
the steps by which the latter has been brought
forward in both the Old World and the New, is
very complete, and must be of great practical
benefit to all who are engaged in the telegraphic
service. The book is filled with fine cuts, exhibiting the varied apparatus which has been in
use in every stage of the development of the
telegraphic art, and, with the clear letter-press
filustrations, they render the comprehension of
the subject a comparatively easy matter.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE BEST READING. A CLASSIFIED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR EAST REFERENCE. Edited by FRED B. PERKINS. Fitteenth Edition, Revised, Enlarged, and Entirely Rewritten. Continued to August, 1876, with the Addition of Scient Lists of the best French, German, Spanish, and Italian Literature. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chiesgo: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo. Price, \$1.75.

The fact that this manual has reached its fifteenth edition is prime evidence of its value. In its present amended and enlarged form its usefulness is greatly increased. The list of English and American books is very full, and so classified that any volume songht can be very readily found. The place of publication and price are appended to the title of each work, as also marks signifying its rank among other books by the same author, and among the mass of books of its class. Persons desiring aid in the selection of books for reading or for purchase will find the catalogue most serviceable. Following the lists of books are a series of concise comments on methods of reading. of concise comments on methods of reading, selection of books, etc., etc.

The book is edited by Mr. F. B. Perkins, of the Boston Public Library, assisted by Mr. George Haven Putnam.

SURGERY. SURGERY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIVE SURGERY AND SURGICAL PATHOLOGY. By J. M. CANSOCHAN, M. D., Formerly Professor of Surgery In the New York Medical College, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State's Emigrant's Hospital, 1850-71, etc. With Illustrations Drawn from Nature. 4to. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The work, of which we have here Parts I.

and II., will be issued in a serial form,—each number to appear quarterly, and contain from thirty-two to forty-eight pages of letter-press, with illustrations of the cases described, drawn with illustrations of the cases described, drawn from nature. The initial number contains an Introductory Address ou the Study of Science; Elephantiasis Arabum of the Lower Extremity Successfully Treated by Ligature of the Femoral Artery, with other cases; Elephantiasis Arabum of the Head, Face, and Neck, Treated Successfully by Ligature of Both Common Carotid Arteries; Remarks on the Ligation of the Common Trunk of the Femoral Artery, etc., etc. Two full-page fillustrations accompany the number. Terms of subscription, 75 cents each single part; Parts L and IL, together, \$1.

EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY. THE ROMAN TRIUMVIRATES. By CHARLES MERIVALE, D. D., Dean of Ely. With a Map. 16mo., pp. 248. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, \$1.

Price, \$1.

The preparation of this fourth number of the series of books narrating the history of Greece and Rome at successive epochs, has been in trusted to the able author who has, in a number trusted to the able author who has, in a number of standard works, exhibited his profound familiarity with the life of the Koman Empire. The two Triumvirates, of Casar, Pompeius, and Craseus, and of Octavins, Antonius, and Lepidus, form the subject of this work, and are treated according to the clear and compact method which is the leading characteristic of the "Epochs of Ancient History." BOOKS RECEIVED.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ERNE FLEMING. A NOVEL. By Mrs. CATHERING A. WARPIELD. Author of "The Honsehold of Bouverie," etc. 12mo., pp. 434. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, \$1.75.

THE STEWARD. With Illustrative Engravings. By Henny Cockton, Author of "The Futal Marriages," etc. 8vo., pp. 213. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, \$1.

THE WHITE CROSS AND DOVE OF PEARLS. By the Authoress of "Selina" Story," etc., etc. 12mo., pp. 488. New York: T. Y. Crowell. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, \$1.50.

Z-1-Y-Z; os. THE SLEEPING PREACHER OF NORTH ALABAMA. CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF MOST WONDERFUL MEXTAL PHROMENA, etc. By the Rev. G. W. MITCHELL. Printed for the Author. New York: W. C. Smith. 16mo., pp. 202. Price, 75 cents.

THE GOLEN BUTTERFLY. A NOTEL. By the Author of "Ready-Money Mortiboy. Paper. New York: Harpe & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, \$1.25.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON. A HISTORICAL STEDT. By the Hon. GROBER SHEA, Chief Justice of the Marine Court. Paper. New York: Hard & Hoaghton. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April (H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston.) Contents: "A British Officer in Boston in 1775;" "The Raced of the Danube," by John Fiske; "The Dying Rose to the Nightingale," by Alice Williams Brotherton; "The American," XXIII., XXXIV., by Henry James, Jr.; "Wratislaw," by R. H. Stoddard; "Old Woman's Gossin," XXI., by Francos Anne Kemole; "A Balaid of the French Fleet—Cetober, 1748," by Henry W. Longfellow; "Out of the Question.—Comedy, "V., VI., by W. D. Howells; "Dickens" American Notes," by Edwir P. Whigple; "April, "by H. H.; "South Carolina Morais," by a South Carolinias; "A Mechanical Dictionary," "The Happier Girt," by W. M. S. M. B. Flatt; "The Contributors Club." "Creole Lover's Song, words by Edmand C. Stedman, music by Dudley Back; "Recent Literature: "Art; "Music." HARFERS MAGAZINE for April (Happer Bros., New York), Contents: "Furniture and its Decorations in the Renaissance," by Harriet Present Spongard (with twenty-one Illustrations); "Raphasel's St. Cecilia," a poem; "Our Familiar PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

tell & Gay, Boston).

AMERICAN BOOKSELLER for March 15 (American News Company, New York).

MOODY'S ANECDOTES. MOODY'S ANECDOTES.

The fifth edition (8,000 copies) of "Moody's Anecdotes," published by Rhodes & McClure, of this city, has been issued. The book has been revised, and is meeting with a large sale.

been revised, and is meeting with a large sale.

VICTOR HUGO'S NEW POEM.

New York Tribune.

We have received, by the last European mail, from the author himself, an early cony of Victor Hugo's new poem, La Legende des Siecies—"The Legend of the Ages." It is published in two octavo volumes, containing, in all, 714 pages, or about 10,000 lines of verse. Coming from an author who has already passed his 75th birthday, and who announces, on the back of these day, and who announces, on the back of these volumes, three more new works,—"A Poem: The Art of Being Grandfather," to be published in May, 1877; "The History of the Crime of the Second of December," to be published in October, 1877; and "Poetry: The Complete Lyre" (Toute in Lyre), to be published in February, 1878,—they give evidence of a phenomenal productiveness, an activity of creative intellect, which far surpasses anything told us of Sophocles or the Persian Saadi. Nay, the one sentence of prefere to this "Legrand of the Ages." lect, which far surpasses anything told us of Sophoeles or the Persian Saadi. Nay, the one sentence of preface to this "Legend of the Ages," dated the 26th of February, only three weeks ago, quietly says: "The completion of the Legend of the Ages will be shortly published, provided that the end of the author does not take place before the end of the work." Therefore, this great collection of epic fragments is not yet complete! But, in fact, the conception of the work, and a portion of its contents, are already twentry years old. In 1859, Victor Hugo published "The Legend of the Ages" in two volumes,—not the present poem, but one entirely similar in design. In his preface thereto he indicated that it was the first part of a irilory, of which the two succeeding parts would be entitled "The End of Satan" and "God." The publication at that time, made no great impression, beyond the circle of the author's devoted followers. It is evident that the plan of the whole work has been essentially modified since then; but we have only, at present, to deal with what he now offers to the world.

The "Legend of the Ages" is even a better flustration of the singular development of the author's mind than his recent prose works. His leading idea is to paint the struggle of the human race with supersuition, kingly oppression, and all other woes of the Past and Present, in a series of detached pictures drawn from all lands and all ages. But it is quite impossible to guess what law guided him in his selection of subjects. Many of the poems are not the slightest apparent relevancy to the pism; others either willfully distort history or overlook the general progress of the Fast and Fresent, in a series of detached pictures drawn from all lands and all ages. But it is quite impossible to guess what law guided him in his selection of subjects. Many of the poems are not the slightest apparent relevancy to the pism; others either willfully distort history or overlook the general progress of the Face; and the lack of any advancing solution

Since the star flames, man would be wrong to teach That the grave's worm such glory cannot reach; Naught real is, save me.

Within the blue, as heath the marble slab, I lie; I bite, at once, the star within the sky,

The apple on the tree.

To gnaw you shar is not more tough to me
Than hanging grapes on vines of Sicily;
I cily the says that fall;
Eternity yields not to splendors brave,
Fly, ant, all creatures die, and naught can save
The constellations all.

The starry ship, high in the ether-sea, Must split and vreck in the end; this thing shall be The broad-ringed Saturn toss To ruin: Sirius, touched by me, decay, As the small boat from thaca away That steers to Kalymans.

That steers to kalymnos.

The most charming portion of the whole work the author calls "A Group of Idyls." They are twenty-two in number, beginning with Orpheus and ending with Andre Chenier. Some of the whort poems in this group are very striking. Take the following as a specimen:

SOLOMON.

SOLOMON.

I am the King whose mystic power commanded;
I built the Temple, ruined towns supreme;
Hiram, my architect, and Charos, my right-handed
Still here beside me dream.

One as a trowel, one as sword, was given; I let them plan, and what they did was well; My breath mounts higher, nearer unto heaven Than Libyan whirlwinds swell;—

God sometimes feels it. Child of guilty kisses, Vast, gloomy is my wisdom; demons shun To take, between high Heaven and their abysess, A Judge but Solomon. I make men tremble, and believe my story: Conquering, they hall and follow to my feast: As King, I bear down mortals with the giory, And with the gloom, as priest.

Mine was of festals and of cups the vision, The finger writing Mene Tekel then, And war, and chariots, clarions, and coilision Of horses and of men.

Grand as some sullen filed's form discloses, Mysterious as a garden's closed retreat, Yet, though I be more mighty than the roses In moons of May are sweet. Take from me sceptre with the bright gold laden, My throne, the archer on my tower above. But men shall never take. O sweet young maiden, From out my heart its love!

Men shall not take the love, O virgin purest, That as in fountains beams to mirror thee, More than from out the darkness of the forest The song-birds minstrelsy!

The song-turns ministered?

Still more satisfactory is this, wheren the entire freedom of the poet's imagination is characterized by an exquisite grace:

MOSCHUS.

Bathe ye, O Nymphs, in the cool forest-springs!

Although the thicket with dull voices rings,
And in its rocks the eagle's nest finds place,

Twas no er invaded by such gathering gloom
As grows to darkness, and will yield no room

To nade Necra's grace.

Pair is Nessea, sure, and gliumners white.
Transparent, through the forest's horrent night;
An ecac dislogues with one afar.
Goseps a hive with flowers upon the leas,—
What says the echo?—what the wandering bees?
She, naked, is a star?
For, when thou bathest, starry splendor falls.
Chaste one, on thee, with vague fear that appalla.
And beauty's boldness ever must imbue.
In shades where eye of ardent flam paers now,

"The Epic of the Worm; the Poet to the Earthworm; Purity of Soul; the Falls; the Pyrenean Cycle; the Comet; Change of Horizon; the Group of Idylls; All the Past and All the Fature; the Present Time; the Plagues' Elegy; the Little Ones; Above; the Mountains; the Temple; to Man; Abyss."

There is, however, a Prologue, called "The Vision out of which this Book has arisen."
Here, as elsewhere throughout the work, there are traces of the influence of Dante upon the author; but the latter has aimed at reaching the gloomy grandeur, not the sharp distinctness of thought and image, of the Tuscan poet. The versification is frequently marked by intentional roughness. Only when Victor Hugo falls upon a quiet idyllic theme do we find an incomparable aweetness and harmony. For this reason, in translating the introductory picture, we prefer to retain the original measure, and drop the ryme, which is less a loss to French heroic verse, owing to the repetitions which the language allows. The following "yision" is put forth as the argument of the work:

I had a dream: the Wall of the Ages unto me Appeared,—of live feesh and rough granite bullt. An immobility made of restlessness.

An edifice with the sound of multitudes, Eleck loop-holes starred with fierce, out-peering dyes.

And evolutions of all monstrons groups In giant frescoes and vast bas-reliefs.

Oceaned the wall at times, and showed the halls,—Oconquerors by crime imbruted, incease-drunk, Interiors of jasper, porphyry, gold:

More and harmond, here worked the halls,—Oconquerors by crime imbruted, incease-drunk, Interiors of jasper, porphyry, gold:

Though man be darkened by the high king's power, Above my head if here have built abover with the sub off the rem. The man be darkened by the high take soult form, with the said for the rem. The battle-piece, "Le Climetiered d'Eylau," is told by Hugo's Uncle Louis to his nephews in the garden. Eylau was fought in winter, in a pelting snowstorm. On the eve of the battle piece, "The Climetiered d'Eylau," is told by Hugo's Uncl

however, make an effort and try to make it, presentable. A young woman in the country is debauched and taken to Paris by a man named Lantier. Gervaise (such is the name of the heroine) has two children, but Lautier is not fond of work, and the small menage falls into a state of misery. The drama opens when Lautier puts in a trunk all that Gervaise and himself et ill present goes way with the trank the heroine) has two children, but Lautier is not fond of work, and the small meage falls into a state of misery. The drama opens when Lautier puts in a trunk all that Gervaise and himself still possess, goes away with the trunk, and abandons Gervaise with her two little ones. Gervaise is a woman of courage, a good laundress; she can work, and does work bravely. Her spirit becomes a subject of admiration for a zinqueur (a man who solders zinc plates) named Coupeau; he offers to marry her and to adopt the two abandoned children. She is deaf to his proposition for a long time.

her and to adopt the two abandoned children. She is deaf to his proposition for a long time, but finally she says "Yes," out of good-nature more than love. This couple of onvriers, both hard workers, flourish so much that Gervaise succeeds in getting a laundry of her own, and they both have savings; they are happy, they are prosperous. So far there is nothing repulsive in the story; and there are some touching, some comical, episodes in this first part. The account of the wedding of the zinqueur Coupeau and of Gervaise is as amusing as a piece at the Patais Royal. There are some disgusting parts also, which serve as a preparation for the second part of the book. Gervaise finds the woman with whom Lautier, her first lover, ran away, in a laundry-boat on the river; the two women fight like cannibals, and Gervaise flogs her rival with her battoir, amidst the applause of all the washerwomen.

But what shall I say of the second part of the

ond part of the book. Gervales finds the woman with whom Laustier, her first lover, range way, in a linker product the Greek of the polysus of all the washerwomen. It say of the second part of the Book of the polysus of all the washerwomen. See that the polysus of all the washerwomen is the Goupean manage is doomed to a origin of the polysus of the

To show thee woman. Innovert, Norma, then.—
Shows then as gedden too!

Though man be derived by the high king's pover,
Will borth of ein and bength of andry green;
Lives the meadows, would, the articlated and,
Will borth of ein and bength of andry green;
Lives the meadows, would, the articlated and,
the potter of the potter of the supplement to
the potter of the p

FAMILIAR TALK.

moralizing vice which has been introduced among savages by their civilized brothers.

Catlin says of the Chevennes: "There is no finer race of men than these in North America, finer race of men than these in North America, and none superior in stature, excepting the Osages,—there being scarcely a man in the tribe, full-grown, who is less than six feet in height. They are undoubtedly the richest in horses of any tribe on the continent, living in the country, as they do, where great herds of wild horses are grazing on the prairies, which they catch in great numbers, and send to the Stoux, Mandans, and other tribes, as well as to the fur-traders. These people are a most desperate set of horsemen.

indire the wound, it was found that the whole and the increase of the success of

salem for the purpose of painting from life the scenes introduced into a new sacred composition of considerable importance, writes that he has not been able to make the progress he had hoped, on account of the unsettled state of pub-lic affairs.

The Duc D'Aumale has removed his fine collection of pictures, numbering 3,952,—besides many engravings,—from his residence at Twickenham to his castle at Chantilly. The collection was founded by the father-in-law of D'Aumale, the Prince of Salerne, but its present owner has been adding to it during the last twenty-five years.

M. Basil Vereschiagin, a Russian artist of note, as returned from a two years' sojourn in the forthern and Central Provinces of India, where has been studying the scenery and architectral monuments. It is expected that he will some exhibit some of his sketches, and later, a pries of finished pictures recording prominent.

Northern and Central Provinces of India, where he has been studying the scenery and architectural monuments. It is expected that he will soon exhibit some of his sketches, and, later, a series of finished pictures recording prominent incidents in the history of India under the English rule.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

TURTLE-EGGS.

**Forest-and Stream* contains a lively account of "Turtle-Egging at the Gulf of Mexico," which gives some notes regarding the habits of turtles at what the writer terms the "crawling" season, which one might hunt long for without finding in our ordinary manuals of zoology. The species of turtle about which the account is written is popularly called the Loggerhead (Chelonia coowana). Its home is in the ocean, but it comes up on the beach in the summer to lay its eggs in the sand. It frequents the shores of the United States all along the Gulf of Mexico and as far north as the Carolinas. Its flesh is esteromed good eating, and its eggs are much to be account of a state of the sand. It frequents the shores of the sands as far north as the Carolinas. Its flesh is esteromed good eating, and its eggs are much to summer to lay its eggs in the sand. It frequents the shores of the sands as far north as the Carolinas. Its flesh is esteromed good eating, and its eggs are much less sagacity than has been popularly attributed to it. A party of ants with which he was experimenting had been for hours traversing a certain route to a deposit of larvæ which they were transporting to their nest. On creating an interval of only three-tenths of an inch in this route between the larvæ and the nest, the ants were completely baffled, although it was perfectly easy for them to have got over the interval, either by a drop from above or by bridging the distance from below. They apparently had not sense enough to discover how to surmount the difficulty.

One industrious speciment, which size of Ants." The extension of his observations seems to confirm his conclusions that that his insect has in certain route to a

as far north as the Carolinas. Its flesh is esteemed good eatinz, and its eggs are much sought as a delicacy for the table. The adult Loggerhead weighs from 250 to 700 pounds, and the shell sometimes measures forty-two inches in length by thirty-four in width.

The writer of the article on egging states that he has found the nest of the Loggerhead in March, but this was as far south as Charlotte Harbor. Usually this turtle does not lay abundantly until the full meon of June and July. The writer concludes from his observations that it deposits three, and sometimes four, litters of eggs in a season,—a term of several weeks occurring between the litters. Each litter numbers from eight to twelve dozen eggs, which are perfectly spherical, an inch and three-eighths in diameter, and inclosed in a soit, tough, leathery shell.

The turtle crawls up on the beach in the night to deposit its eggs, leaving as it travels a trail about three feet wide, in which the sand is "torn up much as it would be if a person had pulled a skiff-along on land with a pair of sculls. Indeed, that is just what the turtle does, only it to the supplementation of a year they would recognize and receive cach other amica-bly. On the other hand, strangers, particularly of the species Lasius flaws, are almost invariably. On the other hand, strangers, particularly of the species Lasius flaws, are almost invariably. On the other hand, strangers, particularly of the species Lasius flaws, are almost invariably. On the other hand, strangers, particularly of the species Lasius flaws, are almost invariably. On the other and recognize and receive company of old friends. Sir John concludes that the ant is defective in sight. As evidence of this, when I lost open on the nest. Sir John concludes that the ant is defective in sight. As evidence of this, when I lost of the species Lasius flaws, are almost invariably. On the other and recognize and receive company of old friends. Sir John concludes that the ant is defective in sight. As evidence of this, when I lo but this was as far south as Charlotte Harbor.
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The tartle crawls up on the beach in the night to deposit its eggs, leaving as it travels a trail about three feet wide, in which the sand is "torn ep much as it would be if a person had pulled a skiff along on land with a pair of sculls. Indeed, that is just what the turtle does, only it is a pair-pared craft, for his belly shell comes upon the sand nearly all the time, being only partially lifted at each stroke of the flippers." We may remark, in passing, that the writer falls into the curious error of invariably speaking of the turtie which comes on land to lay its eggs, as belonging to the masculine gender.

The Loggernead chooses a spot for its nest above the reach of the high tide, and there digs with its hund flippers a round hole in the sand, about a foot in diameter and from two to three feet deep. It deposits the entire litter of eggs within about a half-hour, after which it covers them over with sand, which is pressed down tightly. During this operation, the sand in a space of from ten to fifteen feet in diameter is made to present the same disturbed appearance, so that it is impossible to tell by the eve just where in the area the eggs are buried. At the nesting season of the turtie all the wild animals in the region flock to the beach to feed on the eggs, and, guided by instinct, lose no time in reaching the nest and devouring its contents. Bears, foxes, and recoons are especially fond of this food, and, where they abound, few neste escape until davlight withour rifling. The turtle is so prolific that, were it not for the multitude of e

SKUNK-BITES.

It is stated by Col. Dodge, in his "Plains of the Great West," that, in the tract of country between the Republican River and the Indian Territory, the skunk is more feared on account of its bite than the most powerful "grizzly." The animal is nocturnal in its habits, and is much given to prowling around camps and tents in search of food. If it finds nothing more tempting, it falls to consuming the face, hands, or any part of the exposed body of a sleeping man. The bite is not of itself so much to be dreaded, but it frequently results in hydrophobia. This result seems, from the observation of Col. Dodge, to be quite peculiar to the region indicated, where skunks are very numerous. While he was stationed at Fort Dodge, in 1872-3, he knew by report of sixteen cases of rabies caused by skunk-bites, which proved fatal. The crowds of buffalo-hunters who visited the plains in 1872-3-4 were greatly afflicted with the assaults of this postlicrous animal. Assistant-mon Juneway, U. S. A., reported to the stationed at Fort Hays, ten of the were followed by fatal attacks of hydrobia.

Col. Dodge relates that, when camped, one

and 190 to mathematics and astronomy.

It is proposed to open ere long a large Aquarium at St. Petersburg. It will be under

rible ordeal without crying out or even flinching, he is welcomed back to the lodge as a warrior of tried metal. He is then accorded the privilege of owning property—as soon as he can pay for one; and is in all respects admitted as an equal to the companionship of the other braves of his tribe.

ART-NOTES.

A statue of George Saud by Clesinger has been purchased from M. Emile de Girardin by the French Minister of Fine Arts. It will be placed in the public salon of the Theatre Francais.

Holman Hunt, who has been staying in Jerusalem for the purpose of painting from life the sections introduced into a new sacred composition of considerable importance, writes that he has

which this animal also closely corresponds in size."

The small species of Cynopteris Macroglasus closely resemble in their size, and the yellow color of their coat, the fruits of the guava, plantain, and mango, on which they feed. Mr. Dobson considers, however, that the resemblance between these fungiverous pats and the fruits of the trees on which they roost may be accidental, and that we are not yet justified by the revelations of Science in accepting it as the result of protective mimicry.

ANTS. At a recent meeting of the London Linnæan Society, Sir John Lubbock read Part IV. of his contributions "On the Habits of Ants." The extension of his observations seems to confirm

STONE RIVERS. In the Falkiand Islands there occurs a natural phenomenon which has not so striking a development in any other part of the world. It consists of a series of Stone Rivers, which are found in nearly all the valleys in the East Island. They are from a few hundred yards to a mile or so in width, and are composed of accumulations of blokes of curvatures of the control cumulations of blocks of quartzite, of an irreg-ular form, and from two to twenty feet long,

cumulations of blocks of quartzite, of an irregular form, and from two to twenty feet long, and about haif as wide. These rivers of stone look at a distance like glacters, and like them are fed by tributary streams, and seem to be flowing toward the sea. The stones are worn smooth on the suriace by the action of the atmosphere, are almost clear of soil, and are mainly covered with a thin, tough, white lichen, that gives them the appearance of being coated with ice. Under the stones in the bed of their channel, a stream of water may generally be heard on its way to the sea, and sometimes a ray of sunlight, piercing through the interstices between the irregularly-piled blocks, evolves a brilliant flash of reflected light.

Sir C. Wyville Thompson has attempted in a brief paper in Nature to account for this singular phenomenon. In the ridges surrounding the valleys there occur bands of quartzite of unequal hardness. In course of time the softer bands disintegrate, allowing the harder blocks to fall out upon the sloping hillside. A number of causes unite to impet the accumulating masses to creep alowly down the slopes of even the slightest inclination. One of these is the alternate expansion and contraction of the soil by moist and dry weather, which induces a gradual sliding down the descent, while the rains wash away all the earth that atheres to the blocks. An enormous length of time must have been consumed in the creation by this slow process of the great 8tone Rivers of the Falkland Islands, but Sir C. Wyville sees no evidence that ice had any part in their formation. In his opinion, wherever there is a slope the soil-cap must be in motion, however slow, and dragging over the strata beneath the rocks imbedded in it, which are piled in moraine-like masses where the progress of the earth-glaclers is partially arrested, as by the narrowing of the mouth of a valley.

BRIEF NOTES.

BRIEF NOTES. Russia has expended \$1,725,000 on her seven universities in the last year.

It is proposed to hold an International Piscultural Exhibition at the Paris Exposition of

1878.

The fourth Congress of Russian Archæologista will be held at Kazan, opening on Aug. 12 of the

mere greatly afflicted with the asthin pertilerous animal. Assistantuneway, U. S. A., reported to the
size eleven-cases of skunk-bite-treated
hile stationed at Fort Hays, ten of
followed by fatal attacks of hydroge relates that, when camped, one
72 on the Cimarron River, he was
y a noise in the servants' tent, next
hith next morning one of the men
u with a wounded hand, to ask if
my cure for a skunk-bite. On cram-

the patronage of the Society of Acclimatization, and will have in connection with it a garden for experiments in the acclimatization of plants. and will have in connection with it a garden as experiments in the acclimatization of plants.

In an article published by Karl Von Baer a few days before his death, the writer stated that extensive deposits of tin had been found at Khorassen, and these he regarded as the sources from which the Assyrians drew that metal for the manufacture of their bronzes.

A Russian Anthropological Society is to be founded at St. Petersburg. A good many Russian scientific bodies have anthropological sections, which have done valuable work, and it is desirable that their separate efforts should be concentrated for the greater benefit of all interests concerned.

On his 69th birthday, which occurred the 19th of February, Mr. Darwin was presented with a superb album bound in velvet and silver, and containing 154 photographs of the scientific men of Germany. He also received a second album, containing 217 photographs of the professors and lovers of science in Holland.

The educational and scientific institutions in

and lovers of science in Holland.

The educational and scientific institutions in Egypt are suffering from the financial embarrassinents of the Government. The free schools in Cairo have been closed, and the Vice-Regal Geographical Society, which had purposed making energetic efforts to extend exploration in Africs, is on the point of dissolution.

lution.

The immense depredations committed by the wolves in Russia may be gathered from the official report of the Kerensk District (Penga Government.) During the years 1874 and 1875, it is estimated that 270 horses, 200 cows, 823 foals, 1,812 sheep, about 1,000 pigs, 3,616 gcese and ducks, and 253 dogs, have been destroyed by these rapacious animals.

THE HOME.

OLD MAIDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Boons, Ia., March 19.—Please give this a place in your paper. I send it hoping that it may console sister Sarah Jane. I do not wonder that our poor sister is "nearly mad," after reading Edith's description of old maids. I would like to shake hands with Dewey and thank her for defending such forlorn creatures as we are. KATRINE. LINES ADDRESSED TO SARAR JANK.

They call me plain Katrine: A maiden I have been, Lo! this many a year; And yet I do declare I never will despair While life to me is dear.

But, if my hopes are vain, And matrimony's chain
I'm doomed to never bear,
I will not rend my clothes To mitigate my woes, Nor sackcroth wear.

We know St. Paul hath said. 'Tis well with those who wed; But then did he not say, In this self-same letter, That those will do much better Who tread alone life's way. Now, Sarah Jane, I pray

You will not thus give way Unto such dreadful grieving; For 'tis not always those Who pass through Hymen's noose For ofttimes you will see

Those longing to be free Make bitter moaning; And still they must endure Unless the law will cure Their direful groaning. Until death's kindly dart Strikes deep into their heart,

And rest to them is given;

To that celestial shore, To marry not in Heaven. Now grieve no more, my dear Though, while you do stay bear You walk life's way alone;

For wives will surely die-Then they'll be like you and I, Angels around the Throne. And when at last 'tis found

And when at last 'as found
That we were never bound
By Hymen's mystic tie,
Fear not that we'll be dr'ven
Outside the gates of Heaven,
The second death to die.

The state of the control of the cont

MR: SATURDAY, MARCH

24, 1077—TWELTE, PAGES.

The control of the c

down-stairs.

At length, when we are both exhausted and those dear little peepers do close tight, and, sungging down close to my heart, he resigns himself to the inevitable, how sweet the cherub is! It isn't so bad after all! Rather pleasant than otherwise. Still, I do say that an infallible recipe would be blessing. No one need suggest ordinary means. I think the above demonstrates that I have common sense. What I need is most uncommon. Sentiment I am now prepared to drop. Anything in the line of incantation, jugglery, clairvoyance, or necromancy will be gratefully received by Miss. N. C. T.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

To the Estitor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The subject of household economy has occasionally been alluded to in The Home, and as one who has attempted to practice it, I will give a little experience. Myrtle says in the last Saturday's Home that if Young Hosse-keeper will give her address, she will give her directions how to live on \$5 per week or less.

Now I propose to take a few figures from my family expense book for the purpose of showing what economical practices people sometimes submit themselves to.

My family consists of two adults and two bables, one two years old. For the last afticen seeks or three months and a half, my total table expenses and lights have been a little less than \$33, or about \$3.50 peaweek. During the same length of time our general expenses have been about \$30.

The general expenses include rent, fuel, clothing, doctor's bills, railroad-fare, car-fare, books, papers, and in fact everything that we have spent for good or bad during that time, except table-expenses.

We started out the lat of December with the intention of living during the three winter months at a cost not to exceed \$50 a month. We have succeeded beyond our expectations, as the figures will show. I am well aware that there is more than one family in Chicago whose total family

servedly in favor for winter require an immense amou servation and arrangement grumble in the warm, dry ing-rooms.

My totatoes invariably get and are transferred one iven may English joy is tope it will drag out a min ope it will not be in the Even may Englisa joy in those it will drag out a mithe spring sunshine will per open air, where it can take This, and a hanging basket chave remaining, but I de fortunate possessor, which can injure. One is some as colors, true to mature, only which I got up chance at a fo of pansies, six of them in purple and gold, all cand per an ending it will be an end beautiful as—pansies, and provides a fortunate possessor, with the properties of an ending it will be an end beautiful as—pansies, and provides of antimen leaves in traple, the other of beech, or other with two robins per leaves and birds are natural sons like myself, who like plike too much trouble, may tive in my experience. One pictures must be really good stiff chromos, but natural a may not weary but grow upon the control of the color of the c

MARSHALLTOWS, i.e., Mar it was declared "it is not ge alone," and woman was cree upon assuming marital relusively aware cupon assuming marital relusively for controversy, but for not been practically illustrationally for controversy, but for not been practically illustrationally favor obtained this confession sharit tell. If it dassiful the confession has a confession sharit tell. If it dassiful the confession is the confession of the confession and confession and it is bald-headed refractory man not it write from said experience and that expointed to the sauntint of his riage certificate. So far not to try the different preparations and entreaties have all he has retained implicit contraditions and entreaties have all he has retained implicit contraditions and entreaties have all he has retained implicit contradition to coronining the aforesaid art madvertence of another mer foll into his hands. "I immediately divined wit caused each particular his continuity advocated the expression." In the hope of dissommiserated the suffering warmly advocated the expression on the ground of uppreceded the continuity advocated the expression.

while he is in the arms of M.
Why, as soon as he spp
mose is elevated at angle of
inhaling the fumes of some
wholly funginary on his
tracted a habit of such ent
fear he has incipient cutar
contagious? According to t
ity it is not, but as he was
recently at Glendown, I w

recently at Glendown, I w mtely.

Later-3 p. m. —I have-fing—it is very estehlag, —econtrary notwithstanding, enred: Through wifely so health I procured a bottle tion." a specific for cataria, it to him to test its virtue, and some incoherent remarksuit, "and a tragic 'Pare it and forever fare the well. "at me—is pitch tar! At any pitch. I have always endes iroth, and, woman-like, an own way, but on this own the answer of B. I author of my present woe, spect you are a member of it indemnity I appeal to you fout a retainer—in contesting that hereafter you suppress portion of your reports imprives of bald-headed men.

I should not be so inconse any comfort be found in the many good fish in the sea," many good as in the sea, my command it required to one I caught.

Mr. Secretary, you must I tade of your offense. Was tarry ones either, to the loss the greater part of him the counted among the things if I am not astoneshed that I retained through you, for I I am not a storished that it retailate through you, for it that you belong to a profess sentation in that home not i of course have no scrupics. Mrs. A. G. S., if that de succeeded in opening a corr

To the B. H. A. I would a keeping the tar on your hea It would make a glorious folieu of natural hair. BERLIN, Wis., March
March 3, I notice that Dat one long used to the habit if A resolute will of nis own point, and for chewing I in leave off very easily by or savesfras-root-for to-seed elser for to-bacco is gone, give a cure for smoking. Strength to conquer self an Milie B. aska for a specifier the term of the first the conquer self an Milie B. aska for a specifier the term of the first thing for come to a head. Make an You will be pleased and at trouble it will be to you. Where there is initianimatic flammation and soreness drawing.

Liln says she cantell nel er for solice collars and can hope size will.

Moth spots.—I would say not be comoved by external bring up your general head sulpiur to help clear yone teaspoonful in mevery other morning weeks: I would also recome a wash for the face to clean It is made as follows: Tay phur and stir it mus a half night, and in the morning the milk, and wipe the face wash in water if you like for the complexion.

Phare read somewhere apply the judes of grape French and to the morning it, I cannot wouch for it, sage tes, and if one is I into a pint of strong sage two ounces or more of glycerine in it will be forgot to any you may adspoonfulof salt; bottle, not only promotes the groing it from coming out, by the first of the secretary of B. try the following: Vinego ounce; glycering, two find ounces. Mix well, for twenty-four hours an head to restore his hir, of without a hat, fillow direct upon his bald and the control of the counces of the control of the counces of the control of the counces of the

efficacious.
Si Lent aaks how to ke som. I have no trouble
I keep one very wet, carth around it; then I

earth around it; then I soap and was branch once a week. Is a small broom and clea oleander will bear heat a sunshine. Then when it cut every branch off above arth on the places where shade a few days; then and by this treatment I large portion of the vear I will also give to Si L molasses ginger-bread. One. cup sugar, two-th one cup molasses, one teaspoon saleratus, threspice to taste. teaspoon saleratus, three spice to taste.

To Sya I would say, To vering and carefully pin worms, and then damp a water and rub the place where the sale after removing the Seconres towel and you will her pattern for slipper-soater, if it is convenidirections, etc. Would where to send. They can

Sr. Jor. Mich., March of the kind friends of I Lady Clork and I. O. U word to that poor Serr you to put the tar on your benefit a hid head got the tar on, why not pose? I would gravet inc layer of fresh dirt. account. Now that The green-house (which might cultivate up there

signs himself to

pound of good meatment as it does to di-Fork we never buy, k with beans. I have se it is one of our fer that a fair proporter that a fair proporter the rest of the food is mical. Our meat-bill a wock. Of four we to for fifty pounds. As a little over. We unaff eachs of Graham or gems, and of course

three times a week, and of course three times a week, and of course week used them freely the used limiter and will answer the pursoil be used instead limit the potatio congood to counteract scholalous diseases, exact of allow that most winter that we were the winter that we will be the week with the week will be the week with the week will be well as the week will be the week with the week will be the week will be the week with the week will be the week will be well as we will be the week will be the

mee of some of the fit of young housembject of batter, I effer to receive your whom you know in mpon purchases on hoer's butter (I alquality rather than All these which I off with little delinature I may as a scoon to contains expected to make the cost the mini-

and experience for on whose tastes or uply. I have spent my table for two, but perhaps our last three or foar with a certain industry, can increased when profits are pondingly light. I surely intellectual letter is intended experience and my Annt, "Your lay that a woman erk in his "hand- of \$25 a month without paying her heapness the man house. "Norm.

Tribune.

Much has been a to home decorative leaves, etc. I at I am learning it buts of color in d attractive. On a Centennial flag. In a newspaper d bine gracefully, the bright colors one, relieving the mes, and engrave of advising that ting. I only give han leaves of advising that ting. I only give han been carpets, alls, substituting the eye. What interes, flowers, lons, mats, and see some in highmand black. I well as useful it desk part are a Upon the car, on the lace of honor, prown morococ. lemorial to Alife age-red and gilk. It the artistic ef-wing the soeer pleasure. This,

THE CHARLES FROM ANTIBLE AND A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

stamp. I wrote last week, but failed to see my letter; so Beth and Meg failed to get my way of bushioning paps' rocker, and Twenty-six Summers also failed to learn the way I wash silk-hand-kerchiefs.

I will not repeat, but if they will send their address to Box 201 I will tell them.

Eina: I tried your bread, and had beautiful success. But I did not have the kind of flour you recommended. Still, I am quite astisfied with the results.

A Friend to the Afflicted: Shall try some of your remedies, and report success.

E. K.

INHERITED DYSPEYSIA.

DES MONKS. La., March 20.—I have been a reader of Tax Trisucxe for some time, and have seen so much good advice that I want to ask the ladder if they cannot help me, or rather my little one, who is aimost 2 years old. She has always had a weak stomach; at times it is irritated, and she suffers very much. She inherits it from her tather, who has been froubled great deal with dyspepsia. We have tried two doctors, but they only relieve her for a short time. Her stomach is so weak she cannot take strong medicines. We have tried werything we thought would be cood. It up to be careful with her diet, thinking she would outgrow it. She is some octer than when cutting teeth, but far from well. If any have had like experience they will know what I have gone through with and the favor they will confer an giving any ream of J. Have a very nice bookmark. If there is none given this week I will send mine.

A. R. M.

HELP FOR THE TWINS.

THE FASHIONS.

Flounces, Feathers, Fichus, Foulards, and Feminine Fallals.

Hats and Gloves--How to Cut and Trim Spring Suits.

New Confirmation Dresses-Bracelets and Rings-Navy Blue.

New Fort Times.

The three chief considerations in the making of a suit are the material, the cut, and the trimming. The material depends upon the occasion for which the toilet is made and upon the taste of the wearer. The cut of the dress is altogether a matter of fashion, and sufficient allusion has been already made to the present ake of garments to render further comment nnecessary. The trimming is the most im-ortant part of the garment. There is an end-as variety of methods of trimming, all of certain rules which must be observed. For instance, for a flounce to hang properly it must be of a given fullness. If the flounce is gathered, the goods must be half as long again as that upon which it is placed. A plain box-plaited flounce must be twice the ordinary length; a double box-plaited flounce is made four times the length. Plaited flounces are three or four times the length, according to the size of the plaits.

length, according to the size of the plaits.

ALL FLOUNCES,
in whatever style they are made, are placed on
the skirt in the following way: First, the material is folded in four, a pin being placed on each
quarter, then four needles are threaded (with
very strong thread if the material is heavy),
the threads being sufficiently long to allow of
drawing the gathers to an even fullness. The
garment which is to be trimmed is folded in
four parts, and so marked as to be placed
against the exact quarter of the flounce; the
flounce in then sewed down. Shirred flounces
are placed on in the same manner; they four parts, and so marked as to be placed against the exact quarter of the flounce; the flounce in then sewed down. Shirred flounces are placed on in the same manner; they are made in two ways, one consisting in gathering the goods with a drawing-thread. The other in folding the goods back and whipping it over the finger, repeating this as many times as there are shirrs wanted. Each shirr forms a line of gathering; the nearer they are together the prettler is the effect. Careful workers use a card with a notch to mark the exact space, just as with knife plaits. Plaiting is the most difficult trimming to succeed with. A great deal is secured by knowing exactly how to manage it. The bands are generally cut in the way the selvage runs, and the borders are hemmed upon the machine. The chief point to be attained is the evenness of the plaits. After the first plait has been formed the second is placed on the border, almost over the first, and so on. It is absolutely necessary to plait the two ends at the same time, and to baste them down. Two needles are used, with long threads; sometimes a third needle is used for the middle of the plaiting, if it is wide. After the plaiting is sewed it is placed between two wet cloths, and pressed with a very hot iron. The bastes are only taken out after the flounce has been sewed upon the dress. A shell-shaped trimming is a flounce which instead of surrounding the garnent, is piaced on lengthwise or slanting, the fullness thus falling in the shell rimming is a flounce which instead of surrounding the garment, is piaced on lengthwise or lanting, the fullness thus falling in the shell hape, which is fastened down by stitches a graceful zig-zags. Puffing is a flounce athered on both borders, and so disposed that the middle of the goods puffs p, while the goods underneath remain flat. A uching consists of single or double hollow laits, either sewed down in the middle or on he border. The "chicoree" racking is always tade in a double plait, and sewed through the hiddle, with the borders cut out. The ruching a la vieffle "consists of hollow plaits, fastended which is made different shapes, and is placed on the back or out of the waist. It has been very much worm I late, cut in the shape of a V. The "crevee" a puffling which comes through an opening in appart of the dress. The "souffle" is an opening of this sort.

helf-mourning dresses can be trimmed with black galloon, brocaded with white silk. A galloon consisting of white leaves cut out, is used or black grenadine or black talle toilets. When cep mourning is first taken off, bus crape folds re used to trim faille dresses, and the bonnet imade of crape and faille.

A balf-mourning walking suit has a skirt-immed with a deep box-plaited flounce. The reay damasse tunique is trimmed with black boon embroidered with gray. The sumonfere

trimmed with a deep box-plaited flounce. The gray damasse tunique is trimmed with black ribbon embroidered with gray. The summoniere is trimmed with the same. The breton waist has a long basque cut very open in front. On the side is a small pocket with a flan, closing by means of a button. The sleeves are trimmed with three narrow knife-plaited ruffles, surmounted by a band of galloon with a standing cuff above, opening on the outside seam. The waist opens in revers shape in the neck and is trimmed with galloon.

SEQUIN BUTTONS
in mother of pearl, and fancy mother of pearl in all shades, are made expressly in Paris for breton suits. Very expensive bretonne embroideries are also made. This embroidery is done upon sitis or woolen galloon, light gauze, tulle, or upon almost any material. It is very handsome when worked in a combination of pale shades. The perfection to which passementeric work has been brought is maryelous. There is now manufactured a button beautifully painted upon a composition imitating porcelain, but stronger. This button, which is called "button ceramique," has paintings, the subjects of which are taken from Watteau. Boucher, and other artists of the same class. The ordinary buttons are of mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are of mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are of mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are of mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are of mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are for mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are for mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are for mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are for mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are for mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are for mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are for mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are for mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are for mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are for mothnir and crochet. Round and flat buttons are for mothnir and crochet. Round and flat button

artists of the same class. The ordinary buttons are of mohair and crochet. Round and flat buttons are both used.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN BONNETS is that wholly made of flowers. Among other Parisian models is noticeable a capote of white and tinted violets. On the outside is a bunch of the same flowers. Then there are hats consisting of wreaths of flowers, with the crowns formed by crosswise bands of the same. On the lower part of the wreath are sprays of flowers, insteming down a tulle barbe. When this style of bonnet is worn, the hair shows through. The most popular shape at present is the capote of shirred faille or sarah. A pretty combination for a capote is a plum-colored crown

through. The most popular shape at present is the capote of shirred faille or surah. A pretty combination for a capote is a plum-colored crown with a fiesh-colored brim, trimmed with the two colors. This trimming is ravyled out on the edge. On the inside is a Malines lace trimming. The "toque" is also in much favor, but is only suitable for young ladies; it is made of white and black straw. A ceiffure is worn consisting of a large stand of dark velvet with a lace crown and mentonnieres of the same material. Some flowers are placed upon the top or in the back. Black capotes are trimmed with colored flowers. The small white tuller ruches are replaced by bands of white feathers. Birds of paradise are now worn in form of algrettes.

AN ELEGARY VISITING-SOT.

Is made of brown faille skirt has a long train placed on about the middle of the skirt, and leaving a heading. The lower part of this train is trimmed with gathered and plaited flounces alternating. The brown faille skirt has a long train placed on about the middle of the skirt, and leaving a heading. The lower part of this train is trimmed with gathered and plaited flounces alternating. The broche polonales closes down the front in a curved line, which starts from the shoulder, goes down to the middle of the waist, and extends down the side of the polonaise. The button and button-holes are of green silk. The garment is cuttopen in a straight line from the side seam down, showing the skirt. It is trimmed up the side with a double line of passementerie rosettes. The other side the polonaise consists of a long end formed by the two side pieces belonging to the back and front. The end is trimmed with passementeric rosettes. The open space between the end and the front of the garment is adorned with confligs and causel failing over the skirt. The middle of the back is of shirred faille, and cut tike a long cuirass. On the lower part in front is a faille scarf gracefully plaited. This scarf is fastened twer the hip under passementerie consument, and is then taken to

where it forms a bow.

An evening tollet for a young lady is a pale rink faille cut in princes shape. The short train skirt is trimmed with plaited crape flounces and gathered faille flounces alternating. Above the flounces is a puffing with a crape ruched heading. The fishen oronamenting fits low-necked waist is placed in the back like a bertha. It is fastened down upon the shoulders by bunches of dasies with greens. Another bunch is in front over the point at which the fichul is crassed. The ends, which become wider, and are rounded at the lower part, are taken back over the hips. fall over the train, and cross each other under a bunch of dasies with greens. The hair is dressed with the same flowers, with loops of pink ribbon intermixed.

I feel them lean and touch by hands; they are crossing them over my breast:

Do they pity me much.

I wonder bow long ago

This was: I try to remember it all.

And if bothers me so.

Here in the open day, with the sun in my face?

Why am I lying dead,

Why am I lying dead,

Who is it stands at my head?

I feel them lean and touch

My hands; they are crossing them over my breast:

Do they pity me much.

I wonder? What do they say:

So beautifal, and not long dead, poor thint!

She drifted in to-day.

with a gariand of flowers and leaves handsomely embroidered with silk in pale shades. This is beautiful over a velvet waist. Fichus of this style will be much worn out of doors this spring; they will be made of foulard in dark shades, mostly of black. The trimmings are to consist of lace insertions, with a hem of the same width as the insertion inserted above, and a bordering of lace.

Diamonds are now mounted in such a way that each article of jewelry can be unset and placed upon any part of the toilet. As fashion seems to favor placing all the ornaments in front and not in the back of the dresses, valuable jewels and laces are likely to come into much more general use, as they can be contantly under the eyes of the wearer with much less danger of being lost.

HATS.

much more general use, as they can be constantly under the eyes of the wearer with much less danger of heing lost.

An novelty introduced in imported hats is the revival of the Tuscany straws; these come not only in the old-fashioned straight braids, but woven in flowers and other designs. The peculiar tings of this straw renders it especially fitting for the orange and yellow colors that prevail in milliners' show-rooms; a bonnet frequently starting with the delicate straw shade and deepening into the rich mandarin orange in its waving feather tips. This deep color furnishes the entire garniture to many of the Paris hats, but will not be patronized to great extent here before another winter; the creamy and intermediate shades, which harmonize with the Tuscany and fancy straws and present a cooler effect, will find more favor. The new bonnets also furnish striking effects in the new red, which is known by various names according to its shades, which range from the bright vulcan to geranium, corrail and silverine, and in the tillent, already an old story abroad, but bound to continue popular so long as brouze is fashionable for toilets.

Among novel conflures are feather bonnets sent out from the well-known Paris houses of Virot & Turee; these are composed entirely of ostrich feathers, are without crowns, with a tuft of roses at one side. For carriage wear there are canotes of lophophore feathers; later these will become all flowers, to suit the summer mouths. A round hat from Gosse's, ornamented with a unique Egyptian scarf worn about the crown, turban style, and a bonnet of Moynier's, trimmed with a black lace scarf, profusely dotted with bright colors, proclaims another pleasing style of garniture. The fronts of bonnets will be worn close against the face, but there is considerable variation in the crowns, some being large and high, others low and square, while the coffure as a whole is smaller than last season. Nearly all imported bonnets are furnished with long strings of ribbon or lace, which the French la

or long veil, and trimmed with a Llama cord and slik thread fringe.

Owing to the depression of trade and the advance in price of the raw material, there are but few new designs in sliks this season. The grosgrains have medium reps and the soft deministre finish known as the "cashmere finish;" blue, brown, dark-steel, and smoke shades predominate. The blues are indigo tints, and the greens range from tilleul to myrtle green. The brocades and damask sliks are very light in quality, and the designs are small.

The fancy of demi-high dresses and lace sleeves is spreading rapidly. They are to be seen even at balls, although they are not considered as dressy as low bodices. Birds are being much worn as head-dresses at balls: brilliant humming-birds, birds of paradise, and even bronzed blackbirds. The eyes of many of these are diamonds, and some hold a diamond in their beaks.

A NEW FASHON IN CONFIRMATION DRESSES is to wear a large tulle veil, simply hemmed, with the customary cap. This veil reaches to the edge of the dress behind, is shorter at the sides, and is fastened on the top of the head so as not to fall over the face. At one of the more "advanced" of the London churches square muslin veils are worn, one of the points falling over the face as low as the waist, and midway down the skirt behind. The hair is plainly dressed, neither crimped nor curied, but plaited or arranged in a Grecian knot, low down on the back of the head. The dresses simply made, are of white muslin, cashmere, merino, or serge. The bodices are, of course, made high to the throat, and with long sleeves. All jewelry is avoided as unsuitable to the occasion, excepting a gold or aliver cross.

a gold or silver cross.

NAVY BLUE.

New Fork Fost.

The tenacity with which navy blue continues its hold on public favor is shown by the fresh importations in calicoes and percales in that soft foulard finish which is in itself a new charm. These will be worn in early spring and during the summer for morning suits, and when made up over plain blue foulard cambric resemble the woolen so much worn during the winter. Rifle green and seal brown are added to the navy blue tints, and in all the lighter shades the soft-inished cambric come in endless variety, reproducing all the effects in other materials, only their fightness and freshness make them resemble the exquisite loulards which one finds

the delicate colors seen in chinee, and are as dressy and far more enduring than thinner materials.

NOTES.

The crowning victory of the season is that won by the long, black, undressed kid glove. It has been decried, written down, and ignored, but, like all martyr causes, it had its strong adherents, and it has at last managed to gain followers enough to make it a fashion. It needs, however, a finely-moided hand and arm to set it off, gloves faultless in fit, and laced or buttoned so as to moid themselves to the arm, and, above all, a perfectly harmonious tollette; and no bracelet to mar the striking simplicity it afferts. It is best worn with the yellow shades now so prevalent, but is seen with other tints worn for evenings.

The new style of bracelets belongs to the "porte-bonheur," which have leng been considered as indispensable to a young lady's happiness, if not her dress. It has atways, however, been a matter of regret that these could not be made becoming or graceful by reason of their falling over the hand, or refusing to mold themselves to the arm; and now the two new styles have remedied this. One of the "La Seminien" is like the week, composed of seven separate parts, making when joined a whole. The rings of gold, silver, or platina are set in groups of four and three, as regards workmanship or material, some being plain, some chased, and all joined by a slide or buckle; each ring is litted to the arm, thereby holding itself in the right place.

The other style, called "Serbian," is also of seven rings, or it may be of four; but it is so arranged by an unseen clasp, which holds the rings together underneath, that by touching a spring they can all be made into one long chain, and therefore they are all made entirely alike.

The hir is worn in long loops or rolls at the back, with which are mired a few loops curle; the ends alone curled, the top part being loose. The catogan braids are no longer seen. Nets confine the hair when worn under a bonnet, and these are sometimes made of sliver and gold for

POST MORTEM.

Was it years and years ago, I wonder, Or only a day instead?

I remember how cold
The water was, for it made me shiver;
But I was desperate-bold.

I did not shrink, or scream, When the eager waves closed over my face; It all seemed like a dream.

I knew I was sinking, Sinking, and the waves were mounting over my head; But I could not die, for thinking. For all the time, I know,
I was living my same life over again,
Watching it come and go.

ly Sister.

A Widow and an Innocent Boy-Blondes and Brunettes.

Novel-Wicked Imposition. REPLEVIN.

He was a youth all simpleness.
And she a maiden full of wises;
How could the rustic ever guess
That mischief lurked beneath such smiles?
She did not wish his heart to break
For pastime ere she want to town—
But just to keep herself awake,
And win, perhaps, some slight renown.

She firted with him at the well.
She firted with him in the wagon,
And at her meals—though truth to tell,
His mother watched her like a dragon,
He cut her name on several beeches—
In fact he did the best he knew,
And racked his brain for pretty speech

She scanned his face for signs of grief,
But what she saw surprised her slightly;
A look of most intense rellef
Appeared there, and he answered brightly.
"I'm thankful-no-I mean to say,
I hope you'll find some other fellows
To filrt with, if you come our way
Again, for Sue's most awful jealous! "Tve tried to tell you, but somehow I always felt so dreadful sheepish, And next thing, there c' a' been a row, For really, it was getting deepish! You see, we're promised, Sue and me—

ing—
She said last night she'd set me free,
Unless I'd say I'd quit this fooling! "Of course I said I would, but then
I wondered what you'd think about me,
I thought I'd catch it sure, again,
You seemed so lonesome-like without me.
I never thought that you might hear
From some one else of my engagement,
But Ma's been telling you, it's clear!"

He wondered what her look of rage meant!

Margaret Vandergrift in Scribner's Monthly for April.

THE HOMELY SISTER'S STRATEGY Virginia (Nee.) (Aronicle.

There are two young ladies in this city, one noted for her beauty and the other quite plain.
They are sisters and rivals. The handsome one
has the most admirers, her lovely face effectually hiding her lack of intelligence and good sense. The homely one, atthough overflowing with wit and shrewdness, finds it impossible to make herself attractive to the young men who call at the house so long as her sister is about. The girls house so long as her sister is about. The girls mutually hate each other. A few nights ago the homely one had her sweet revenge. Half a dozen gentlemen were expected to be present. Just before the arrival of the guests, the homely sister dropped a grain of morphine into a glass of water which the other had asked her to get, and that is what did the business. The guests arrived. It was "Good evening, Miss—" and "How do you do, Mr.—!" for about five minutes, when the girls sat down, and the handsomest was made the centre of an admiring group.

miring group.

"The weather has been rather nice for a day or so."

"Y-s-a," replied the fair one, with a yawn that caused her mouth to open like the jaws of a Blake crusher.

The group tried hard to keep her attention engaged. The most fluent weather-talker of the lot exhausted himself on meteorological phenomena, but without effect. The chap who had read a portion of "Daniel Deronda" next turned himself loose, but the yawns reminded him that his conversational influence was not felt. The musical fiend of the crowd hopped upon the stool and belabored the plano, while the others sang "Pull Down the Blind"; at the end of the song the beauty was lying back in a rocking-chair fast saleep.

What was the homely girl doing all this while! She was making herself as agreeable and sprightly as possible. When the other began to snore she apologized in a most sisterly way, "I hope, gentlemen, you won't take offense at this. She did it just for a joke. You know she's always doing such original things. You won't feel insulted, will you?" Then she took shem out in the pantry and filled them up with mince pies, cold tongue, roast turkey, etc., and when they left that house they came to the sworn conclusion never to have anything more to do with the beauty, and to cultivate the homely one more in the future than in the past.

SHE IS WAITING.

Detroit Free Press.

A well-to-do widow living in the northers part of the city has during the past winter de-pended solely upon the sun to clear her walks of snow, and boys with snow-shovels and police men with notices have failed to alter her programme. Yesterday morning after the big storm there was a drift a foot deep in front of storm there was a drift a foot deep in front of her house, and a boy with innocent blue eyes and flaxen hair rang the bell and brought her down the hall at a trot.

"Does the Widder —— live here?" he asked, as she opened the door.

She said she was the person named, and he

She said she was the person named, and he continued:

"You've been awful good to us poor folks this winter, and I run over from Woodward avenue to say that there's the nicest sort of a man in a drug-store over there asking about you."

"About me!"

"Yes'm. He's got a big gold watch, and diamonds, and a plug hat and gold-headed cane, and I heard him ask the clerk if you were married yet."

"He did!"

"Yes'm, and when the clerk told him no, he asked for the number of your house, and I heard him say something about old love—graves—recollections—big house on Fifth ayenue, New York, and he sighed. I believe he's coming over here."

here."
"Who can it be—who can it be?" she mused.
"Hain't the least idea. He doesn't look as if
he was used to wading through the snow, and
I thought I'd slip over and clean up your
walks."

I thought I'd slip over and clean up your walks."

"Yes—ah—of course—wait a minute, bub."

She ran and got a silver quarter, patted him on the head, and went in to get on her best clothes. She didn't see the boy any more, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon ahe was still looking over toward Woodward avenue, her optics having a tired expression and her nose a weary pose. Boys shouldn't be up to such tricks. If it isn't downright lying it is deception in the second degree, and it upsets household arrangements for a whole day.

A CONDENSED NOVEL.

He was a mail-agent on the Union Pacific Railroad, and ladd a wife and little daughter at Omaha. Whenever he left home for a fortnight on the rall he would take the little girl with him

omains. Whenever he left home for a fortnight on the rail he would take the little girl with him a block or two from the house, and then, kissing her good-by, would send her back to her mother. Jealousy took possession of him without cause, and one morning about two years ago he carried off the child from the wife whom he believed to be faithless. The mother waited for the patter of the little feet and the sound of the little one's voice, and finally ran to the station, where she learned that her husband had gone West, with the child. She telegrabled to him, ahe wrote to him; but received no reply. Convinced that he had deserted her, and would never return, she sold her furniture, paid a visit to some friends in Wisconskin, and procured a divorce and a decree giving her the custody of the child. She then went to Oakland, Cal., where her husband and her daughter were boarding, and took legal measures for the recovery or the child. About a fortnight ago husband and wife met in a law office,—she with countenance cold and stern, and he with a hang-dog, sheepish look. The lawers went out to lunch and left the estranged couple together. When they returned, husband and wife were holding hands. The writs were not served; there was a remarriage the next morning.

BLONDES AND BRUNETTES.

Providence Journal.

Fashion has taken a new departure in the adornments for the head this season, and brunettes come in for a large share of favor in the brilliant hues that set off so finely their dark tresses and hazel eyes. Heretofore, blondes have had everything in their own way, and the delicate tints that harmonize so well with fair complexions, golden locks, and bine eyes have been altogether too predominant. The new fashions are ablaze with color in which reds and yellows of every possible lint and

and feel at the same time that they are in the height of fashion. The blondes, however, need not be in despair, for among the gay tints outrivaling the tints of the rainbow may be found delicate sprays of creamy white, soft rose pink, and pale bine, in harmonious union with the lovely neutral hues that afford more real pleasure to the eye than the gandy glow which is so much admired at the outset. Bruncttes and blondes would do well to remember that youth and health are more effective than any creations of the modiste, and that a tasteful simplicity that suits the style is more desirable than the lavish overloading of expensive and fashionable millinery.

CHINESE WOMEN AS ASSETS. Sacramento Union.

Three cases of habeas corpus about Chinese women have come before the Sacramento courts within twenty-four hours. A Chinaman was in business on I street; he had three Chinese women at work for him; he failed in business, and told his Chinese creditors to take all he had and pay themselves. A meeting of the creditors was held Thursday night, and Tong creditors was held Thursday night, and Tong Lee was chosen by them to act as Assignee. He called on the bankrupt for his property, and the latter turned over as his only assest the three Chinese women. It does not appear what became of two of them, but it is certain Fong Lee took the best looking, named Toy Hung, and arranged to sell her. At this juncture, Ah Long applied for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Ah Chem, who claimed to bethe husband of Toy Hung, but was at work lifteen miles from town. The writ was issued. Fong Lee produced the woman, and a Chinese woman was sworn as interpreter. Fong Lee admitted that he had taken the woman, who sat near by. "What for?" asked the Court. "As one of the assets of the debtor." "How much had you arranged to get for this asset!" asked the Judge. "Abont \$2,000." "How much had you arranged to get for this asset!" asked the Judge. "Abont \$500." coolly replied the witness. "Then you would declare a dividend of 25 per cent!" "Yes," he answered. Judge Denson gave Fong Lee a sound lecture and a warning, and told the woman she was free to go where she pleased, and no one had any right to buy or sell her. The husband, Ah Chem, arrived last night to get his wife.

A WICKED IMPOSITION.

At 18 years of age this lady married a wealthy old fellow of 60, with one foot in the grave. Could any prospect have seemed more delightful? One foot in the grave, recollect! Ab, but mark my story's sequel. At 18, say they, she was a lovely creature, but when I made her acquaintance she was passe and worn; while he-ne ought to have been ashamed of himself, bu qualntance she was passe and worn; while hebe ought to have been ashamed of himself, but
was not—was a hale young thing of 88, and evidently good for another half-dozen years to
come. You see he had married, as I twice before remarked, with one foot in the grave; but
no earthly consideration would induce him to
pop in the other—the abandoned old rufflan!
Think how that woman was defrauded!

FEMININE NOTES. An Irish lover remarks, "It's a very great pleasure to be alone, especially when yer sweet-heart is wid ye!"

In a sermon recently Mr. Moody said: "If you can't be a lighthouse be a candle." We have heard of young ladies who would prefer A Vermont newspaper recently closed an obituary of a young lady thus: "She had an amiable temper and was uncommonly fond of

Punch: New cook—" If you're going un-stairs, Mr. Ruggles, you might just tell my lady that if she can't write the 'menoo' in French I shall be very 'appy to do it for her!" Dolls' hair-dresser—" No, mees, we do not mooch curl ze hair now; ze fact is, we have ze misfortune, ze other day, to melt ze nose off one of our best customers."

St. Louis Republican: "Monograms on gar-ters are going out of style, and it's just as well. The country is being flooded with too much light literature anybow."

A French quatrain: The effect of their marriage is queer With some men. —quite turning the head, — Making all women lovely appear Excepting the one they have wed.

Springfield, Ill., has a female dentist. She is said to be a lady of gentle extraction.—New York Commercial Advertiser. Such a woman is bound to pull through life—peaceably if she can, forcep-ly if she must.—Norristown Herald. Fascinating female music-teacher to admiring young gentleman pupil: "Try that again, Mr. C—" Pupil—"Do, Re, Mi—" Teacher—"That won't do. You do not hold on to Milong enough." Pupil (wistfully)—"I wish I had a chance to."

"Madam, did you ever lift a dog by the tail?"
"Why, no, you crael thing, you." "I didn't know, because I just saw you carry your little child across a gutter by one arm. A dog's tail is a good deal stronger than the ligaments of a baby's shoulder."

A coach passing along a country road had nearly run over a servant girl, when the coachman cried out, "Take care, Sally!" The girl, without attempting to escape the danger, looked up at the coachman with an air of offended pride and said, "It isn't Sally, or any such low, vulgar, and common stuff—it's Amelia Ann."

vulgar, and common stuff—it's Amelia Ann."

There is a woman in Brooklyn, a Mrs. Spratt, who applies for a divorce, apparently with good ground. It seems that only four years after the wedding Mr. Spratt hit her in the left eye with a pumpkin-pie. Later in their married life he flung a pitcher at her, bit her with a lighted kerosene-lamp, threw glass bottles at her, drew a knife across her neck and threatened to cut her throat, stuck a fork in her leg, poured hot tea over her, and finally hit her in the back with a bootjack. Belleving this sort of thing had gone far enough, Mrs. Spratt then left him. We trust, however, that Mr. S. will not be condemned without a hearing.

LEAVE ME.

Yes, I have pity on your love, but got Never appear again with hungry eyes, And that drawn face of wo. I tell you, I despise, Scorn from my very heart, You and your love-tale fine. The farther we apart Shall travel,—the dividing line Closer drawn, and more distinct,—Better for future peace Of both.

Were we two linked in a heavy, cutting yoke (For so 'twould seem to me), Galling the finer feelings, it might choke; After the stern decree Bound us with fettering chain Of iron, that knows no end Until the grave for mortal pain A long surcease shall lend.

I loathe you for the coward act
Toward the little innocent so fair,
Whose wide-oped blue eyes never lacked
A trusting light; whose yellow hair
Dripped one late day with green sea-foam,
With white lips eloquent in silent speech;
Who, following you, left happy home
For what experience could but teach.
You, from out her white-dove breast,
The maiden whiteness stole;
And she, in ardor loving best,
For you gave up her soul.

Yet, as I speak, compassion breathes
Soft pleadings; and a pitying fancy wreathes
Into my waiting ear, that I may feel
Sympathy, as you, pleading, lowly kneel
To sue for love which ne'er can be returned.
Ah! but your fault has truly earned
Its punishment.

Little Bine Eyes' young heart is stilled; Mer bounding pulse, that joyful thrilled To you, crushed with a cruel, iron hand; Her thoughts, whereon in golden brand Your name and image glowing burned. 'Neath sorrow to despair were turned: And so she died.

But you, who rent her heart in twain,
Should suffer self-condemning pain.
I will feel pity—nothing more. Now go!
I cannot bear to see man tremble so.
Mot to be doubted, you may speak the truth—
I would not have my life to end in roth.
CRIGGOO, March, 1877.
DAIST WHITE.

PATIENCE. Give me the strength, O Lord, to smile screne, Although the heart be filled with bitter pain: When those I love do great me with glad eyes I with glad eyes would greet them back again. It were so easy to sit idly down. And let tears flow, and case this weary heart; But give me patience, Lord, this not to do: I'd walk on firmly—'tis the braver part.

It were a luxury to fold these hands.
To lean this head on some fond, loving breast, And say, Ah, me! the struggle is too hard—I come for comfort, and I come for rest.
But this were weak: I wish to keep my cross Close histen from the world and human eyes.
O give me strength to keep the sait tears back—To reak with face turned brayely to the skies.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

Enormous Salaries Paid by Some Eastern Companies.

N ew York Assembly.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Committee surance of the Assembly heard the testo-day of officers of the Mutual Life, Eq. to-day of officers of the Assurance, Metropolitan and Globe Life Instance Companies in relation to the condition their business, method of carrying it on, a salaries paid to officers. The inquiry was pooked by a resolution of Senator Bixby, call yoked by a resolution of Senator BixDy, calling upon the companies for the information made the subject of inquiry by the Committee to-day. Most of the Companies gave the information, but the Companies named above did not. Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, actuary, Judge H. E. Davies, attorney, and Mr. Floyd, Secretary, of

appeared for that Company. Mr. Bartlett said that the Company found it impossible to comply with the demands of Senator Bixby's resolution at once, in consequence of being at the time involved in three great undertakings; a committee of its Trustees were making a thorough examination of its affairs, the Insurance Department agents were making another, and the clerks were busy preparing the annual report of the Company to the Insurance Department. Mr. Winston, the President, was sick in California; the Vice-President was unable to come in consequence of business engagements. A statement had been prepared, however, containing all the facts the Committee might desire to know Mr. Bartlett then read the state. sire to know. Mr. Bartlett then read the state-ment. It contained facts in relation to the number of policies held and the amount of the assets and liabilities of the Company. The only new fact in the document was a revelation of the amount of the salaries of the officers. They were as follows:

President.
Vice-President.
Second Vice-President.
Secortary
Assistant Secretary Actuary
Assistant Actuary
Assistant Actuary
Two medical examiners, each.
Solicitor and attorney.

Mr. Bartlett said that no officer, clerk, or other person received any fees, compensation, donation, or perquisites of any kind, except the salary rated to him by the Board of Trustees. The expenses were thirty-eight hundredths of I per cent on the assets of the Company.

Mr. Hyde, President of

THE EQUITABLE,

Mr. Hyde, President of THE EQUITABLE, presented the following statement respecting the salaries:

E. L. A. SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, New YORK, March 19, 1874.—To the Insurance Committee of the House of Assembly of the State of New York: Our annual statement required by the laws of the State has been necessarily delayed to await the report of the different examining bodies, and when completed would have contained and will contain the desired information in the aggregate, and it is the intention of the officers to furnish with that statement all the details legally required by the Legislature or the Department of Insurance. It was from these causes, and from no disrespect to the Legislature, that the information has been delayed, and I desire to express my regret that the omissions occurred. I now bug leave to submit to you a full statement innormation of the 12th inst.

In presenting this statement I trust you will pardon my venturing a few observations pertinent to the matter inquired of, and quite necessary to enable any one to form a correct judgment in regard to the amounts paid by this Society in salarles. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States was organized, in 1839, since which time there have been forty-one life-insurance companies organized in this State, with equal opportunities for success. These companies were for the most part formed contemporaneously with, or within the years succeeding, the organization of the Equitable Life. Of this number twenty-nine have been wound no in one manner or snother, leaving but twelve in the field. Now the cash assets of the Equitable Are upward of \$31,500,000, while the combined cash assets of the twelve companies amounted, according to the last published official reports, to but \$30,000,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 more than their combined surplus of the remaining twelve companies, on the last published official reports, but have been authorized by the Directors of the Society. The total salaries for the year 1876 (including salaries and general

ance Society of the United States for the year 1876;
President \$37,500.00
Vice-President \$22,000.00
Actuary \$20,000.00
Assistant Actuary \$7,500.00
Assistant Secretary \$5,000.00
Auditor \$5,000.00
Cashier \$5,000.00
Supt. Bond and Mortgage Department \$4,500.00

of \$2, 457, to a total of \$41, 430.00
Twenty-five accountants and clerks at an average salary of \$1, 246, 48... 31, 162.00
Thirty-five under clerks and boys at an average salary of \$342, 83 ... 11, 999, 32
Salary in commutation of construction engineers' percentages on buildings.
Bight special agents, inspectors, and adjusters, at an average salary of \$1, 905, 55. ... 15, 964, 30
Ordinary fees to fifty-two Directors for Board meetings and meetings of standing and special committees ... 9, 071, 00

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.847, 273.47 PAID ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Mr. Hyde also said that his salary and com-pensation as President was as follows:

Salary of President, Salary of Extra compensation.

May 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1860, \$1, 000, 00 Por year 1860. 1, 749, 99 Por year 1861. 2, 696, 63 Por year 1862. 3, 000, 00 Por year 1862. 3, 000, 00 Por year 1863. 5, 000, 00 and previous \$16, 196, 82 Por year 1864. 5, 000, 00 and previous \$16, 196, 82 Por year 1865. 7, 500, 00 Por year 1865. 7, 500, 00 Por year 1865. 7, 500, 00 28, 000, 00 Por year 1868. 7, 500, 00 28, 171, 37 Por year 1869. 7, 500, 00 28, 171, 37 Por year 1870. 7, 500, 00 42, 458, 56 Por year 1871. 7, 500, 00 42, 458, 56 Por year 1872. 7, 500, 00 Por year 1875. 37, 500, 00 Por year 1876. 37, 500, 00 Por year 18

Average compensation in Average compensation in eighteen years, \$23, 217.

Mr. Hyde testified that the Vice-President, Actuary, and some of the other officers also received allowances on premiums, all of which were now abolished, and a fixed salary given. Mr. Hyde was interrogated as to his opinion of the better system of life-insurance, known as the non-forfeiture feature, including the Massachusetts Non-Forfeitable law. Mr. Hyde expressed a favorable opinion of a carefully-guarded law, but not the Massachusetts law. He also expressed a decided objection to all cash surrender value plans, as tending inevitably to the ultimate downfall of any company engaged in them. Mr. Hyde said be was the Boston agent of the Mutual Life of New York, for which he receives an annual income of about

sum so surrendered. The same was done in 1876.

R. Hegeman, Vice-President of THE METROPORTAN

Life-Insurance Company, testified that the salary of the President in 1876 was \$6,000, and the commissions pull to him the same year for services performed in 1875 amounted to \$3,338. No commissions will herefite the paid to him. The salary of the Vice-President in 1871 was \$6,000. His compensation in 1876 for 1875 amounted to \$3,429. No commissions are paid to him now. The salary of the Secretary was \$5,000. The Actnary's commissions are paid to him now. The salary of the Secretary was \$5,000. The salary of the Chief Medical Examiner at the home office was \$2,250. The medical examiners' fees at various agencies were \$1,493. The amount paid attorneys was \$4,113. The amount paid nineteen clerks and employes was \$1,296. The average salary of the President was \$9,245 from 1871 to 1876. The average salary of the Vice-President for the same period was \$3,300. The Committee will continue its investigation to-day.

The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford made a spirited address to the Committee, touching the danger of hasty life-insurance legislation in the present excited state of public feeling on the subject. Mr. Woodford contended that if the New York Insurance Department had properly attended to its duty none of the life-insurance failures would have occurred. He sharply arraiged the dereliction of official duty of the Insurance Department, and said he hoped the Committee would lend their efforts to secure efficiency in that quarter, instead of trying to make officials honest by legislation.

James M. Freeman, Secretary of THE GLOSE

Life, was next examined. The salaries paid by this Company were shown to be: President, \$2,500; fees and compensation, \$10,000. The latter was made up by taking 2 per cent on the net income of the year. There has been no Vice-President of the Company since the death of Loring Andrews. The Secretary's salary, \$2,500; his fees, \$5,000 in addition. The Managing Director of Agencies received \$3,337.38, an

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Headquarters Soldiers' Reunion, "Old Tenth Indiana District," Warsaw, Ind., March, 1877.—A grand soldiers' reunion of the "Old Tenth Indiana District" will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, June 6 and 7, 1877. It is intended that this gathering shall eclipse anything of the kind held in the West since the close of the late civil war. At this early day it is impossible to do more than merely visitors, assignment to quarters, and a general good time in "shouldering the crutch and fight-ing our battles o'er," free from any restraint save good conduct. The second day will open save good conduct. The second day will open with a national salute of thirty-eight guns, with reveille at sunrise, followed by a competitive drill between visiting military organizations for a prize of \$100 in gold for first, and a beautiful banner worth \$75 for second premium. An oration from some distinguished soldier-orator, a grand review of visiting military companies, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, and Fire Department of the city; and in the evening a banquet at the Opera-House, with appropriate toasts and responses, closing with a military and cril ball. A large number of distinguished men, who won imperishable renown during the late war, will be with us, and it is intended this shall be what its name implies, a reunion indeed, and in truth, of those who periled all in defense of their country.

GEN. REUR. WILLIAMS,

M.J. N. N. BOYDSTON,
CAPT. C. W. BURKET,
Committee of Invitation.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 23.—The mania for speculating in options has raged in Blooming-ton and throughout McLean County during the winter with greater violence than ever before although the enterprise and ambition of Bloom ington business-men and farmers has run in speculative channels more or less for some years, and many have lost, while few have gained. Recently an agency for a Chicago option firm has been opened here, and hundreds make deals by telegraph. One wealthy farmer and stock-deal-er has lost heavily for a year mast, and it is er has lost heavily for a year past, and it is thought that his present load of pork will increase his total loss to \$40,000. A leading business-firm of Bloomingtou made one deal in pork, and sunk \$3,500. Many lost heavily on wheat, and fifty perhaps are more or less interested in pork, besides those already named. The consequences of these speculations are likely to be manifested soon in disastrous financial entangle-

FROST-PICTURES.

The pictures that hang in my chamber
Are curious, quaint, and rare;
But the one that I prize most highly
Needs but a little care;
And I think it is the mirror
Of all the scenes on earth,
From the lowliest, densest jungle
To the palace of rank and worth.

And every morn the picture Presents a different scene: Presents a different scene;
Blossoms dainty and starry,
Bright with the dew-drop's shee
And there is a crystal-palace,
With tower and turret high,
And a siender, giltering steeple
Seems piercing the very sky.

There, a serpent lurks in a thicket
There, a tiger beneath a tree;
And birds, in flowing plumage,
Seem singing in their glee;
And I gaze upon the picture
Till in wonder I am lost;
But the canvas is the window-pane,
And the painter is Jack Frost.
CRICAGO, March, 1877. MILLIE C. PONEROT,

A MONODY

O that a word had remained unspoken!
O for the dreams that now are broken—
The golden dreams when Hope was young!
O that the roses the air perfuming
Could seem the roses that once were blooming—
The fragrant roses to which she sung. O that the past, with its bitter sorrow, Could be once more the strange to-morrow We trusted so! O for the buoyant hopes we cherished— The foolish hopes that drooped, and perished Long ace.

O for the rest they call forgetting!
The lees of life are vain regretting
For joys long dead.
O for an hour of our young pleasure,
Priceless now beyond all measure,
For 'tie-fied.

O for the Fate that bade us sever!
O for the years—gone forever!
How they fig!
O for a life that is naught but sighing
Over a grave where my heart is lying!
Let me die!
FELIX BROWNE. SWEET BELLS JANGLED,

Jangle and discord, each Sabbath morn, From the bells that need but a master-hand; For the music ceased, and in silent scorn Passed, with the ringer, to a distant land. And the low, sweet chime of Sabbath bells Is lost in the clang of a horrible din-Just as a life will grow cold and hard If Hope and Lore are ellenced within.

Then O for the grasp of a master-hand,
To ring rich melody out of belis hushed!
O for the touch of Hope's magical wand
To lighten the darkness of hearts that are
crashed.
ISHPENING, Mich.
J. D. H.

A Big Ox.

Marpulle (Oal.) Appeal.

At the Parillon Stable there has been on exhibition an immense ox, oelonging to Albert Cummins. He looks like a frame of a mastodou, as he is poor in flesh. The animal stands a little over seven feet high, and weighs 1,739 pounds. The ox is 6 or 7 years of age, and has been running in the foothills of the coast range. The boys say his stomach is not large enough to digest food sufficient to put him in flesh, or that he eats so much that it makes him poor to carry it about. It is proposed to take him to San Francisco to-day, and try the experiment of fattening him at one of the begweries.

RADWAYS

From One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

Any One Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excrudiating the pain, the Sheumatic, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervo-Neuragic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIE Afford Instant Ease.

inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Cata.rh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rhaumatism, Cold Chills, gue Chills, Chillblains, and Frost Bits

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of FEVER and AGUE

DR. RADWAY'S

Disorders of the Discovery of The Strong results of the Discovers of the Discovers of the Discovers of the Biscovers Constination, inward Piles, Fullness of the Biscover Constination, inward Piles, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Discover of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sisking or Futurerings in the Pile of the Stomach, Swimming of the Heat, Choking or Sulfocation, Fituterings at the Heat, Choking or Sulfocation, Fituterings at the Heat, Choking or Sulfocation, Section when in a Lying Posture, Dimmes of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Doll Paln in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Fains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Fushes of Hest, Burning is the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price, 25 contaper box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of Ten Years' Growth Oured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARROW, Dec 27, 1873.—Dr. Radway: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:
I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and the place without any benefit. It was growing at such place without any benefit. It was growing at such place without any benefit. It was growing at such place without any benefit. It was growing at such place without any benefit. It was growing at such place without any benefit. It was growing at such place without any benefit. It was growing at such place without any benefit. It was growing at such place without any apparent benefit. I determined to porsevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Headwill, two of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were growed in had lost eventy-dve pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was cultivity cared. I took the medicine about the months, and during that time lost for benefit was cultivity cared. I took the medicine about the months, and during that time lost for benefits about the months, and during that time lost for benefits about the months, and of the place with the lost for benefits about the months, and of the place with the lost for benefits about the months, and of the place with the lost for benefits about the months are during the property of this help in my deep addiction. To you, st., and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply highests, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply highests, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a bussing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) Mrs. E. C. BIBRISE.

This may certify that Mrs. Hibbins, who make the above certificate, is, and has been for many years.

O'me, with the exception of what was zent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct withouts and an account of the place of BENJ. D. COCKER MARY COCKER MARY B. POND. E B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula of Syphilitic, Hereditary, or Contagions, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin of Bones, Fissh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitinting the Finids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofuls, Glandulsz Swellhar, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspeyals, Water Break, Tie Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Dicers, Skin and His Diseases, Microrial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Sail Rheum, Broschitts, Consumption, Kidney, Ribdier, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, 41 PRE BOTTLE. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Watten-st., N. Y.

VOLUME GREAT 1

BOO THE ENTIRE !

113 & 115 Will be disposed of at than Wholes **FOR TWO WE** The Sale will e Monday Mornin FOR TWEL

This will prove a defor LOVERS OF GOO their libraries choice ARD MISCELLANEO BOOKS at a Very Great Redu Regular

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CHICAGO CA Old Stand of ALLEN, EDWARD L. E 101 Washir GOOD NOTES. LOCAL S

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Real Estate Mor FINAN Foreign Exchange bought as Orders and Vouchers bough same. Rents discounted and gage and warehouse receipts man, Bank Chamber of Comi

REAL ES TO CAPIT The owner and occup \$35,000, on one of our i wants his capital in his sell his real estate at a years' lesse of the sa the selling price.

Aldine \$400 per A

Pive or ten acres on Junc
near Ashland-av. Have red
dress A 94, Tribune office. FOR S

Fine marble-front Dwellin feet frontage, at great at Terms to suit. Inquire of Boom 37, No. 97 Clark-st FACT 100x25 feet, two-story. I and Boiler, and with or wi Woodworking machinery. 66 East Washington street Lake Fores The Dickinson House, on finest in town. Also, two lots. See at Brevoort House each day for one week,

BANGES, BE 20 Per C FOR THIRTY D. French Ranges, Br

ADDISON Alderman S

OPTICAL IN MANASSE, OPTICIA

pine spectacles suited to